

Kentucky News

Lexington, Jan. 8.—A complete cutout of the 1921 burley tobacco crop and suspension of marketing of the leaf crop of 1920, now on the floors of warehouses which have suspended sales, was endorsed today by an overwhelming vote by authorized delegates chosen by tobacco growers in 38 counties of the "white belt."

Danville, Va., Jan. 7.—The Danville Tobacco Association held a meeting this afternoon and adopted resolutions urging the growers of bright leaf tobacco to cut their next year's crop, not 33-1-3 per cent, but 50 per cent, in order to avoid a disaster next year.

Harlan, Jan. 8.—The Harlan county grand jury, which for the past several days has been investigating the assault and murder of Miss Lura Parsons, Pine Mountain school teacher, whose mutilated body was found on a mountain trail on September 9, adjourned this morning without examination of witnesses.

Louisville, Jan. 9.—Appointment of a woman on county health boards is urged upon fiscal courts by the State Board of Health, according to Dr. J. N. McCormack, secretary of the bureau. Appointment of women to the board, Dr. McCormack said, is due there because of their untiring efforts in health work, especially in the last decade and also in view of their now having equal suffrage rights.

Harlan, Jan. 12.—Dr. H. C. Winnes, former state veterinarian, was indicted today by the Harlan county grand jury for the murder of Miss Lura Parsons, Pine Mountain school teacher, whose body was found a short distance from a mountain trail leading to the Pine Mountain Settlement School on September 9, two days after she had been assaulted and murdered.

Lexington, Jan. 10.—Facts heretofore unknown to the public were offered as evidence that the only salivation of 100,000 burley tobacco producers of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio is an absolute cutout of the 1921 crop and suspension of sales on the 1920 crop for at least 90 days, by Congressman James Campbell Cantrell in an address before 2,000 Central Kentucky growers, warehousemen, bankers and merchants in Woodland Park Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

Lexington, Jan. 10.—Approximately 4,000 Kentucky youngsters ranging in age from 10 to 18 years were enrolled in boys' and girls' club work during 1920 and produced agricultural products valued at \$135,500, according to an annual report made by C. W. Buckler of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, state leader of the work. More than 40 per cent, or 1,634 of the 3,992 who enrolled in the work, carried their projects to completion and submitted reports on results of their work.

Louisville, Jan. 10.—Arrests for drunkenness in eight Kentucky cities showed decreases of from 60 to 90 per cent during the six months following national prohibition as compared with the six months preceding, according to statistics gathered by the Rev. N. A. Palmer, Kentucky editor of the American Issue, and just made public here. Four other cities showed a similar experience for the entire year following inauguration of national prohibition as compared with the previous twelve months.

Big Fire at Lexington
Fire, the origin of which has not been determined, breaking out in the basement of the Wolf, Wile Company's department store, 322-324 West Main street, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning totally destroyed that building and badly damaged the building adjoining on the East, which is occupied by the Kaufman Clothing Company, within an hour and a half in spite of all the efforts of the entire Lexington Fire Department and scores of volunteer workers to control the flames.

The total loss will be approximately three-quarters of a million dollars, according to estimates made by various members of the firms and those interested in the ownership of the buildings. The estimate of loss runs between \$600,000 and \$800,000.

There was nobody injured during the fire.

The burned and damaged buildings will be restored as soon as possible.

U. S. News

Washington, Jan. 7.—An unanimous favorable report was ordered today by the Senate Military Committee on the resolution of Senator Harry New, Republican, Indiana, directing the Secretary of War to stop army enlistments until the total number of enlisted men is reduced to 175,000.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Information regarding the sea-power, present and projected, of the principal powers of the world, which only recently came into the possession of the American government, is to be presented to Congress which is giving study to the general question of disarmament.

Marion, O., Jan. 7.—The plan of Republican leaders in Congress to limit the peace time strength of the army to 150,000 men was given approval today by President-elect Harding in a conference with Representative Kahn, of California, chairman of the House military committee.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$572,500,000, was passed today by the House after \$1,250,000 for the air mail service during the coming year had been stricken out. Virtually no other change was made in the bill as reported.

Columbus, O., Jan. 10.—Appointment of former Governor Frank B. Willis, of Delaware, as United States senator to fill the unexpired term of President-elect Warren G. Harding was the first official act of Governor Harry L. Davis following his inauguration as governor at noon today.

Columbus, O., Jan. 10.—Harry L. Davis, Republican and former mayor of Cleveland, at noon today was inaugurated the thirty-seventh governor of Ohio to succeed James M. Cox, Democrat, of Dayton.

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Wilson is now able to work two hours daily without fatigue, Rear Admiral Caryl T. Grayson, his physician, said today in discussing the President's health.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Should the United States call upon the nations of the world for "a full, free and fair discussion of reduction of armaments, the favorable response would be prompt and inevitable," the House Naval committee was told today by General Tasker H. Bliss.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The present system of rehabilitating disabled veterans of the war is denounced by the American Legion as a "failure which should be remedied by consolidating under a single head the three government agencies now engaged in that work. This charge and the remedial suggestion will be presented by the legion tomorrow to President Wilson, President-elect Harding and to every member of both houses of Congress in a memorial directing attention to the "suffering, shameful neglect and injustice" which the Legion asserts marks the administration of the affairs of the war veterans.

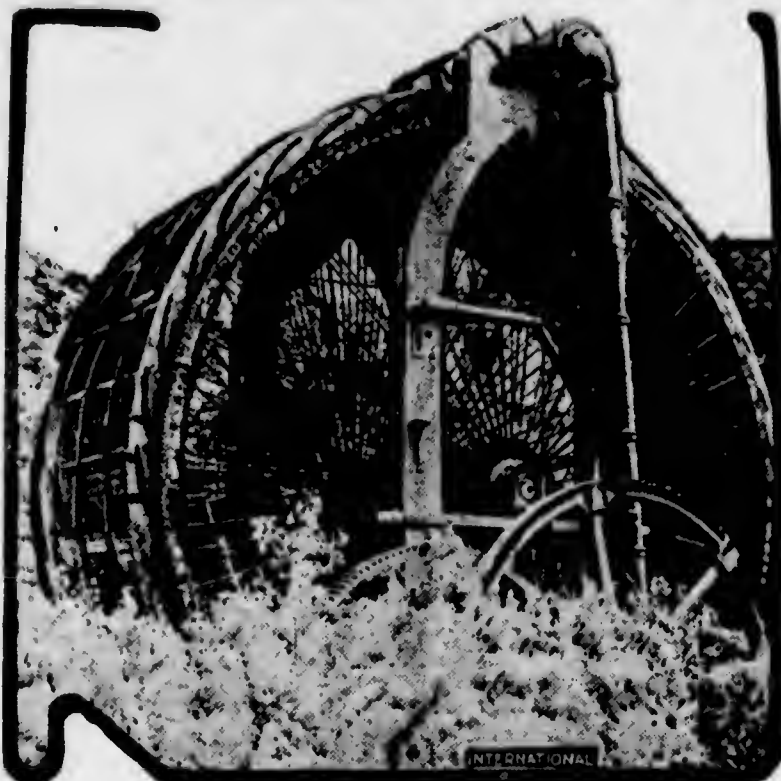
Toledo, O., Jan. 11.—Marked improvement in the unemployment situation as compared with a week ago was reported when representative business men and manufacturers gathered in the Chamber of Commerce Club today at the request of Mayor Cornell Scribner, after a number of ex-service men had demanded employment of the mayor.

The automobile manufacturing plant of the Willys-Overland Company, it was announced, is preparing to resume production about February 1. Several other large factories which have been wholly or partially idle for several weeks have also set that date for reopening.

Marion, O., Jan. 11.—If President-elect Harding has his way the inauguration of March 4 next will be as devoid of frills as a frontier wedding.

Having overturned plans for a revival of the inaugural ball and a spectacular inaugural parade, he indicated today that so far as he consistently could he would keep away from whatever crowds assembled in Washington for the event and make the change of administrations just a matter of taking the executive offices under new management.

Water Wheel Nearly a Century Old



This giant water wheel was erected in 1838 by Henry Burden at Troy, N. Y., and supplied the motive power for a large plant continuously from that time until 1894. The wheel developed 1,200 horse power. It is 60 feet in diameter, and now is but a landmark.

Berea College Moves on Just the Same

The business world seems to have reached a standstill and everybody is afraid to move. The aftermath of war has forced people, both great and small, into a corner and they are watching to see which way to go. Extravagance and reckless using of money are one of the chief causes, and those who have thus been prodigal with their earnings are the hardest hit by the times.

Berea College, in times of prosperity as well as in periods of depression, advocates economy and thrift. This policy has enabled the Institution to bridge the most despairing chasms that American history records. The school has gone through all the panics since the Civil War without a shut-down and today is serving more people and covering the largest geographical area within her history.

Berea College is striving to accomplish a two-fold purpose; namely, to reach the maximum number of people in the mountains of the South and train them to satisfy the greatest needs of the mountains.

It was the design of the great builders of Berea College to establish schools and courses to fit practically every natural demand of the mountains. As a result five large schools under the corporate name of Berea College and Allied Schools have been built up.

Berea College recognizes that the center of the universe is the home and without the proper kind of home, civilization will go backward. In carrying out this idea co-education of the sexes is advocated and an attempt is made to keep the numbers of boys and girls well balanced.

To begin with, the Foundation School has now enrolled 280 men and 162 women. These boys and girls are pursuing studies in the grades, as the name would indicate. They are not the ordinary grade children, but rather are mature young men and women ranging from fifteen to thirty years of age, who have been deprived of early educational opportunities.

GRAY SAMARITANS RESCUING CHILDREN

The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States are keenly interested in the movement for the relief of the 3,500,000 starving children of Europe because a group of their members, the Polish Gray Samaritans, have been in charge of distributing food to children in Poland. They have been serving under the American Relief Administration and have conducted food kitchens and distributing stations in all parts of Poland outside Warsaw.

In all the relief work being done in Europe, that of the Polish Grays has been unique because all the girls, though sent from America, were either born in Poland or are of Polish parentage. When the need for social service in their country became acute many girls of Polish descent answered the call of the Young Women's Christian Association for overseas service and enlisted in the preliminary training course that was given in several cities of the United States. From this group thirty girls were chosen and sent to Poland where, since 1918, they have been caring for the children of the country. The distribution of clothing has taken them into all parts of Poland.

Next above the Foundation School comes three parallel schools, all receiving students of the same rank but all leading in different directions. These are the Vocational School, Normal School and Academy.

The Vocational School has in attendance 168 men and 110 men. This School is made up of trade and professional courses two years in length and the enrollment runs about as follows:

Business and Stenography 150 students, Home Science 45, Agriculture 50, Motor Mechanics 40, Carpentry 14, Nursing 12, Weaving 12, Printing 6.

These are professional students, and this list does not include those in other schools who are taking Home Science and Agriculture as a minor part of their curriculum.

The Academy has an enrollment of 262 men and 178 women. The majority of the Academy students are taking the preparatory course for College, but some of them are taking courses preparatory to entering business and other professions.

The Normal School has enrolled 162 men and 228 women. This school congratulates itself upon such a large enrollment of men preparing themselves for teaching.

The rural teachers of the United States are predominately feminine, but Berea is exerting a powerful influence toward keeping up the man power of the profession.

The last and crowning school is the College with its 120 men and 88 women. The College requires 15 units of preparatory work for entrance and gives degrees in Arts, Philosophy, Science and Education.

The total enrollment of the entire institution is 992 men and 766 women, besides the Training School of 50 boys and 56 girls.

Under the guiding hand of Providence Berea is rapidly realizing her ideal—that of sending thousands of trained soldiers into a hundred lines of service.

OPERATORS OF SYSTEM AND MUNICIPALITY OFFICERS IN CLASH

OFFICIAL IS CONFINED ON ISLE WHILE STREET CAR TRACKS ARE LAID IN DETROIT.

Workers Are Guarded By 200 Policemen When Placing Rails at Intersection of Lines—Company Agent About to Serve Injunction When Sent Over Drawbridge and Marooned.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—The building program of the Municipal Street Railway Commission, which has under construction a few miles of line near the northern city limits, struck a new angle when a big squad of laborers, guarded by 200 police officers, ripped up a section of the Detroit United Railway track at Mack and St. Jean avenues, and then crossed the company's lines with a city-owned diamond and the necessary trackage. The crossing was made before daylight and while E. J. Burdick, Assistant General Manager of the Detroit United, was held a prisoner on Belle Isle. Mr. Burdick was rushed over to the island by police officers, who kept him marooned there by raising the draw bridge.

The bridge was lowered when the "prisoner" made his way back to the city. He was just in time to see the workmen on their way home from the Mack avenue "job." The result of the treatment accorded to Mr. Burdick will be an action against the city of Detroit for alleged improper arrest, as well as the institution of contempt proceedings against those city officials responsible for the construction of the tracks at St. Jean and Mack avenue. At the moment he was seized and hustled away the Detroit United official was engaged in serving an injunction issued by the Circuit Court against the city, enjoining it from interfering with the street railway company's tracks in any way. Mr. Burdick stated that when he protested to the officers upon being taken away, he was informed that they had "orders" to do what they were doing.

After reaching Belle Isle Mr. Burdick was searched at the police station there and everything of value taken from him, he said, except his glasses. He was informed that he was held for "disturbing the peace." Even the telephone of the island was disconnected so that he could not inform members of his family of his plight, Mr. Burdick said. The plan to outwit the Detroit United Company apparently was a well defined one, officials said. The laborers who were to do the "job" were locked up at the yards of the Department of Public Works until the time came for them to go to work, when they were rushed to the scene on motor trucks and accompanied by patrol wagons carrying the policemen.

Revolver Ends Agony.

Wichita, Kan.—Apparently having killed himself to end his agony, Joseph B. Nichols, 30 years old, Wichita grain dealer, was found pinned under his automobile on a road 32 miles west of this city. His left leg and left arm were caught under the overturned machine, while his right arm still clung to a revolver from which one shot had been fired into his head. There were signs that Nichols had struggled to extricate himself. Falling in this, he apparently had shot himself.

Beat It! Texans Say.

Brownsville, Texas.—B. H. Kato, a Japanese colonist from California, who arrived in Brownsville, was met at the train by a committee of the American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants' Association and farmers' organizations and told to leave within 48 hours. Kato was told that public sentiment made it impossible for Japanese to colonize here. Trouble was probable if Japanese persisted in the attempt, he was told.

Pretty Soft!

Washington.—The dancing man has come into his own in Washington. If you can "shake a mean toe" wear your evening clothes well and know how to manipulate your eating tools you can earn \$10 a night by escorting a pretty girl to a ball. And besides that, she's supposed to send a luncheon after you. "I actually feel guilty about taking the money," declared one of these professional escorts.

March To Aid Pershing.

Washington.—Major General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, will act as chief of staff for General John J. Pershing, Grand Marshal of the inaugural parade here March 4. At General Pershing's invitation also Major General Peter C. Harris, Adjutant General of the army, will serve as Adjutant General of the Grand Marshal. The War Department is making preparations for all troops within motor transport distance of the Capitol, including the entire Seventh Division.

Need to Be Born Again.

The root of all dissatisfaction and discontent with self, and with one's surroundings, and with one's prospects, can never be reached until we go down to the will of God in our soul's birth and soul's mission, and make the discovery of that will for us, and the doing it our chief aim and hope. No change in life's circumstances, no larger work, no happier outlook will be enough. We ourselves need to be born again; it is not our outward life that needs to be refashioned.—Newman Sayth.

World News

A reminder of the establishment of the Republic of Brazil is found in the return of the bodies of the last emperor and his wife to Brazil. Don Pedro was a progressive and able ruler, but the people wanted a republic and in 1889 he was sent out of the country. He died soon after this. The return of the bodies shows the respect and good will of the Brazilians.

The American dollar continues to dominate the countries of the world, and to command larger amounts of the currency of European countries. Among other reasons are to be found the uncertainty that follows the change of administration, the prospect of a protective tariff shutting out European goods from American ports, and the active campaign to secure a market for American goods in Europe.

The treaty which closed the war has made universal military service in Germany impossible for the future, and she is encouraging her young men to develop athletics of various kinds. It is probable, also, that she came to realize what such forms of sport could do in the development of character, especially resourcefulness in emergencies and initiative.

A spirit of opposition to foreign education is arising among the Conservative of China and is causing a new line of division. The advocates of the old life object to the young men leaving the country at all. The progressive population favor the outside influence, but do not agree in all points. There is a more favorable attitude toward foreign training in the United States, for example, than in Japan.

Poland and some of the other countries of Eastern Europe are suffering from lack of fuel as well as food. The constant need of men to withstand the Russian armies has hindered the usual force of wood cutters. Moreover, the transportation facilities have been bad even where the wood was available. The prospect of a winter with shortage of food, of clothing, and fuel is a gloomy one indeed.

Considerable resentment is being felt at the policy which France is pursuing in Syria. Instead of utilizing the native leaders, it seems rather to be her plan to make the country as French as possible. It is remembered that her relation to Syria is that of a nation accepting a mandate, and it would be a cause of ill will among other nations should she make of Syria a second France. Some protests already have been made to this policy.

The city of Geneva is feeling relieved now that the capital of the League of Nations is to remain in Switzerland. It was expected that a movement would be made to remove the seat provided by the Covenant to some other place. There had been some effort to make Brussels the place of meeting. Vienna also had aspired to the honor and offered many attractive features. Even Constantinople was advocated by some as a strategic location. The League adjourned, however, without making a change.

A great deal is being said in these days about disarmament. Overtures are apparently being made between England, Japan and the United States, looking toward some possible plan. These are the three great naval nations, and each has been outlining an expansive policy. The United States has shown a disposition to discuss the subject now that the possibility of entering the League of Nations is growing less. Such a move would be in the spirit of peace.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Hugh

Hugh, Jan. 10.—Quite a number of farmers of this vicinity are hauling their tobacco to Richmond warehouses. D. C. Hart and Roy McKinney and family have returned from North Carolina.—Little Glosie of Coyle and Katie Alexander of Big Hill were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mart Abrams Saturday night and Sunday.—Willie Abrams is leaving for a vacation with his relatives in Jellico, Tenn.—Old aunt Bettie Criley is very sick.

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, Jan. 10.—Rev. Van Winkle failed to fill his appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Willie Kerby of Ohio has been a visitor at his grandparents, William Kerby's, since Christmas.—Radic Johnson and Sallie Powell returned to McKee Monday to attend school.—Luther Powell has just recovered from pneumonia.—Uncle Marion Smith is seriously ill with pneumonia. He is being attended by Doctor Morris of Berea.—M. J. Smith and family have moved back to their old stand. Bob Smith has moved to the Hardee Azbill place on South Fork.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Powell, January 3, a boy, named Odes Berlin. This is the thirteenth birth in the family, twelve of whom are living.—People of this community have been recently visited with colds and pneumonia.—Cecil Hays is attending school at McKee.—G. W. Johnson and N. B. Williams attended Circuit Court at McKee last week.—Grand father Lane went to Berea Friday on business and spent a few weeks with his children in Madison county.—Jim Eggett of Battle Creek, Mich., and Miss Zella Engle were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Engle, on December 30. They left the day following for his home at Battle Creek.—Willie and Dora Engle are going to McKee the first of the week to enter school.

Bradshaw

Bradshaw, Jan. 8.—Jeff Boggs has moved to his home which he bought of J. G. Ramsey, known as the Radio farm.—James Bailey of Conway is moving back to the old home in Bradshaw.—Edna, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ramsey, has been sick with pneumonia fever for some time, is slowly improving.—Miss Cora Huff, who has been staying with her uncle for a number of weeks, went home Tuesday.—John Ramsey has almost completed his dwelling house and may move soon.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, a fine girl.—Bertha Smith entered school at McKee January 1.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ramsey will soon leave for their new home in Madison County.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Jan. 8.—What is likely to be said: "Hello! We thought Sand Gap was wiped off the map," but it is not "Hello, Rip Van Winkle is waked up from his long sleep." But we have not been sleeping all this time, but almost buried

in work. We do hope that the New Year may not be such a busy one for us and that we may have more time in which to write to The Citizen, and do many more such pleasant things which we so much enjoy. How many witnessed the exit of the dear old year? "Ye scribe" worked until a very late hour on the night of the old year's departure, and saw her go tottering into the great beyond. The New Year has been very nice so far and farmers are real busy gathering corn while the sun shines. Corn is turning out fairly well in this neighborhood.—Rev. Columbus Isaacs of Dreyfus preached to an interested audience at the Christian church Saturday night and Sunday. He left an appointment for the first Saturday and Sunday in next month.—James Clemmons, who has been quite ill for a long time, is improving.—Most the schools around here finished about Christmas. However, there are some few schools suspended on account of sickness.—Geo. C. Johnson has finished his school and gone to Moores Creek to gather his corn.—Mrs. Chas. Click was very badly bruised about the head and face by a wild mule running over her a few days ago.—J. R. Durham and most of his family are down with colds.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Click are moving to the place just vacated by Mr. Harrison and known as Travelers Rest.—Born, recently, to Mr. and Mrs. George C. Johnson, a beautiful little daughter, whom they christened Jessie Rosedale.—Henry Marcum and Talmadge Martin were bird and rabbit hunting on J. R. Durham's farm first of the week.

ESTILL COUNTY

Witt

Witt, Jan. 8.—B. R. Gum and family have moved to Irvine.—Mrs. R. B. Huston and little son are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Winn.—Misses Edith and Edna McGee were shopping in Irvine Friday.—Charles Winn was operated on at Gibson Hospital Thursday. He is getting on nicely.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Witt gave the young folks a party Friday night.

MADISON COUNTY

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Jan. 9.—Mrs. E. F. Ogg was taken to College Hospital and operated for appendicitis Thursday.—Cleve Anderson is suffering considerably with a blood boil on his nose.—Logan Gabbard and family moved to Judy Town.—Joe King and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Anderson moved to the house vacated by Logan Gabbard on C. Anderson's farm.—Charlie Anderson is at Richmond with his son's family, who have sickness in their home.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Jan. 10.—John Jones is improving from an attack of flu.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson were in Richmond Saturday.—Mrs. Eliza Anderson visited her brother, Buck Johnson, last Tuesday, at Whites Station. He still continues very poorly.—Several students have reentered school at Berea.—Frank

Abney has moved to the farm vacated by Mr. Young.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Jan. 10.—The tobacco growers of this section are baffled in their expectations of the sales of the leaf market. They call it disappointment, but in the dictionary of faith it is pronounced His appointment. God, in His mercy, often puts on the brakes (when men in their eager pursuits after worldly gain are baffled) to keep them from ruin. It is His will at times that we be disappointed in the lesser things of life that we may comprehend the value of greater things.—Mrs. Herndon and Mrs. Dizney of Berea visited in this section last week.—M. B. Flannery and Mrs. Wm. Malnoux of Berea visited at the home of T. J. Flannery Sunday.—A sawmill is in operation in this vicinity.—A number of new buildings are in process and more contemplated.—Robert Henge is building on his father-in-law's land, Sam Harris No. 1.—Thomas Heris No. 2 is sick.—Ambrose McHone has moved into the Schuyler Johnson home, formerly owned by uncle Alec Johnson. Schuyler moved to the Glades in the Kinnard house.—Will Ed Johnson visited T. J. Flannery Sunday.—Buster Maupin moves to the Glades in a house owned by Jennie Franklin.

GARRARD COUNTY

White Lick

White Lick, Jan. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Creech, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Wells visited Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Robinson, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex Little have moved into the house with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Morgan.—There was a mistake in printing White Lick news last week. It was John Wynn instead of Mrs. John Wynn, who was ill of blood poison.—Last Tuesday evening John D. Wynn passed away at his home. He had been ill one week of blood poison caused by the stick of a thorn in his thumb. Little was thought of the accident at first, but he was taken worse and lived only a few days. He will be sadly missed not only in this community, where he lived, but thruout this county. He was one of the best citizens of the county. He leaves a wife and three small children, also father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn, one brother, A. B. Wynn, and two sisters, Mrs. Wilson Rogers of near Richmond and Mrs. John Smith of Berea. The family have our sympathy.—Mr. and Mrs. Andy Matlock and children of Nina visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech, Sunday.—Mrs. J. B. Creech and daughter, Elizabeth, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Creech last Tuesday.—Miss Parrie Clark, who was ill last week, is better.—Mrs. Willie Rhodus, who has been ill, is better.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Jan. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Lewis of Frankfort, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Moberly of Richmond, Rev. C. T. VanWinkle, Rev. Vogel, Messrs. Dave Smith, Wright Kelley, Grant Huff, and John Smith of Berea, Judge Strapp, all of the directors and a host of friends from Lancaster were here Wednesday to attend the funeral services of John D. Wynn.—Mrs. N. W. Rogers and children of near Richmond spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn.—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Estridge are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy in their home.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walker entertained

the Christian Endeavor Society Friday evening at their lonely country home, "The Howling Dog Ranch."—Miss Mary May Walker is visiting relatives in Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Misses Martha Garrett and Zula Calico spent the week-end with their parents in Richmond.—Morris Todd has accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Garrard Tobacco Warehouse Co. in Lancaster.—Miss Grace Hall is keeping the books for Logsdon & Co. during Mr. Todd's absence.—Miss Fannie Dowden spent New Year with her sister, Mrs. W. C. Haley, in Berea.—Rev. B. J. Skaggs and family have moved to the parsonage of the Baptist church. Mr. Skaggs is the new pastor and the community will come them into their midst.—R. G. Woods was in Lexington Friday to attend the meeting of Tobacco Growers.

KENTUCKY POOR BECAUSE SCHOOLS BELOW STANDARD

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 7.—Kentucky has \$19 invested in school property for each child of school age in the State, according to a statement given out here by Superintendent of Public Instruction George Calvin. He compared the investment to that of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, the states directly north of Kentucky, which he said had an average of \$76 per pupil invested in school property.

The average for the United States is \$55 per pupil, Mr. Calvin said.

Expenditures per pupil for education in public schools of the State totals \$9.76, according to the statement, while the average for the three states across the Ohio river to the north is \$27.76 and for the United States \$22.76.

Kentucky pays \$13.56 per pupil in attendance for teaching as compared with \$24.54 by Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and \$22.76 average for the United States.

Kentucky's per capita wealth, he added, is \$977, the per capita wealth of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio is \$2,121 and of the United States \$1,965. "Are our schools below standard because we are poor," he asks in conclusion, "or are we poor because our schools are below standard?"

Five Tragedies

A man struck a match to see if the gasoline tank to his auto was empty. It wasn't.

A man patted a strange bull dog on the head to see if the critter was affectionate. It wasn't.

A man speeded up to see if he could beat the train to the crossing. He couldn't.

A man touched a trolley wire to see if it was charged. It was.

A man cut out his advertising to see if he could save money. He didn't.—Author Unknown.

When by yourself watch your thoughts. When in the family watch your temper. When in company watch your tongue.

MANION FOR BOY SCOUTS

The beautiful mansion and spacious grounds of Ambassador David R. Francis, in St. Louis, Mo., have been leased for ten years at a nominal sum to the St. Louis council of boy scouts, the national junior chamber of commerce, and the local council of the latter chamber. The residence, which was built 25 years ago, is the headquarters of the three organizations. During the war the spacious grounds were given over to the war camp community service to entertain soldiers.

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is made of best wheat and by most improved methods

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STATE OF KENTUCKY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR FRANKFORT

Proclamation

Whereas, the 17th of January marks the day of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, who, by precept and example, became America's Apostle of Thrift, and

Whereas, the Young Men's Christian Association, with the support and cooperation of the Treasury Department of the United States and many commercial, civic and educational organizations, has set apart Benjamin Franklin's birthday as 'National Thrift Day' and has planned for the observance of the week, January 17 to 23, as National Thrift Week designed to stimulate the individual to think straight and act wisely in regard to money matters in the realms of earning, spending, saving, investing and giving; and

Whereas, it behooves every citizen to take serious thought to lessen extravagance and waste in order to strengthen the character of our citizenship and that there may be built up a more stable, prosperous, and truly American population; and

Whereas, the economic educational program of National Thrift Week is well devised to foster these desirable conditions by increasing the knowledge and practice of a broad conception of thrift—a thrift not only economic, but also social, educational, physical, and religious.

Now, therefore, I, Edwin P. Morrow, Governor of the State of Kentucky, by virtue of the authority vested in me, hereby designate the week of January 17 to 23, inclusive, as National Thrift Week, and do earnestly recommend to all officers of this state, the mayors, the county officials, superintendents and teachers of our public schools, ministers and priests of our churches, and upon each and every citizen, business establishment, industrial plants, trade, civic or other organizations, and all employees or members thereof to exert every effort, individually and thru their local Thrift Committees, to make National Thrift Week a period of constructive thought and action and of economic planning for everyone within their several communities.

Given under my hand the great seal of the state, at the city of Frankfort, this 3rd day of January, in the year of our Lord 1921.

EDWIN P. MORROW,

Governor

Lawn Means Much to Home.

A well-kept and well-planted lawn is essential for every home. Most anyone can erect a shelter of boards or cement but some thought must be put into making that shelter a home. Comfort, convenience and beauty ought to be found there. They are all needed if young people are going to stay long in the home.

POPULAR VOTE FOR HARDING AND COX

The vote of the various states in the recent presidential election have just been compiled.

State	Harding	Cox
Alabama	74,605	165,994
Arizona	37,016	29,546
Arkansas	69,874	105,618
California	624,992	229,191
Colorado	173,248	104,936
Connecticut	229,238	120,721
Delaware	52,858	39,911
Florida	44,851	90,515
Georgia	41,089	107,162
Idaho	88,975	46,579
Illinois	1,420,480	534,305
Indiana	636,370	621,361
Iowa	634,674	227,921
Kansas	369,195	185,447
Kentucky	452,480	456,497
Louisiana	78,538	87,519
Maine	134,411	58,078
Maryland	236,117	180,262
Massachusetts	681,153	276,691
Michigan	762,865	233,450
Minnesota	519,421	142,994
Mississippi	11,576	86,277
Missouri	727,162	674,799
Montana	109,430	57,372
Nebraska	247,498	119,608
Nevada	15,479	9,851
New Hampshire	94,947	62,562
New Jersey	611,541	256,887
New Mexico	57,634	46,671
New York	2,367,187	771,771
North Carolina	232,806	305,447
North Dakota	160,072	37,302
Ohio	1,182,022	780,037
Oklahoma	221,320	216,330
Oregon	147,592	80,069
Pennsylvania	1,218,215	603,292
Rhode Island	107,745	54,904
South Carolina	2,610	64,170
South Dakota	109,874	35,948
Tennessee	219,834	206,558
Texas	143,155	289,682
Utah	81,555	56,639
Vermont	68,212	20,913
Virginia	87,458	141,670
Washington	223,137	84,268
West Virginia	282,007	220,783
Wisconsin	498,576	113,422
Wyoming	35,091	17,421
Totals	16,665,187	9,149,819

Harding's plurality, 7,515,368

Celtic Language in the British Isles.

Two dialects of the Celtic language are still spoken in the British Isles, now represented by the Celtic speech of Ireland, Scotland and the Isle of Man; and the Gynore or Kyuric, represented by the Celtic speech of Wales. In 1911 in Wales and Monmouthshire, 190,252 persons three years old and upwards, or 7.0 per cent of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 787,074, or 32.5 per cent, able to speak Welsh and English. In Scotland, 18,400 persons three years old and upwards, or 0.4 per cent of the total population, could speak Gaelic only, and 182,908, or 3.9 per cent, could speak Gaelic and English. In Ireland, 19,573, or 0.30 per cent of the population, could speak Gaelic (Irish) only and 545,573, or 12.9 per cent, could speak Gaelic and English.

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COLLEGIATE—The crown of the whole institution, which provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary Degrees.

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COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the college is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



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Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. At each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

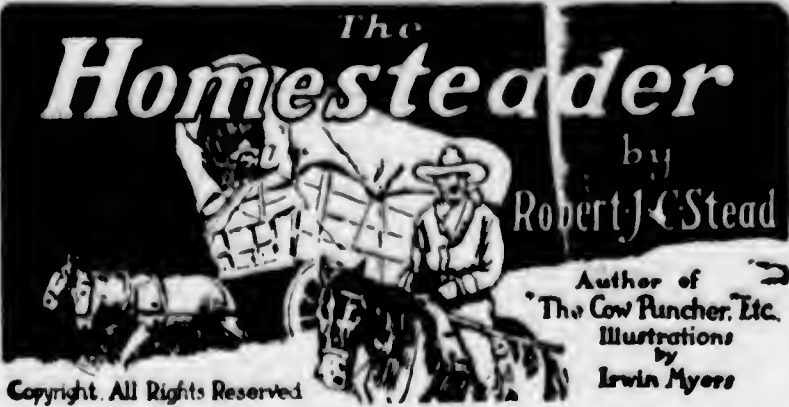
EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	15.00

Amount due first of term \$30.90 \$29.40
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term \$16.50 \$15.00

Total for term \$47.40 \$44.40

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$1.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.



Notwithstanding the exhaustion occasioned by his journey Riles was early about. The unexpected meeting with Gardiner, the latter's evident prosperity, and his frank contempt for men who made their living by labor, had left a deep impression upon Riles. He had no idea by what means Gardiner proposed that they should possess themselves of Harris' money, and he felt some doubt about any such attempt being rewarded with success. Nevertheless Gardiner seemed to think the matter a simple one enough, and Riles' good clothes and good cigars were evidence of his ability to carry his plans into effect.

Riles breakfasted as soon as the dining room was opened, eating his meal hurriedly, as he always did, although the French-fried potatoes, to which he was unaccustomed, could be polished on his knife only with considerable effort. Then he sat down in an arm chair on the study side of the hotel to wait for Gardiner. He had suddenly lost his interest in the free lands which had been the purpose of his journey.

It was almost noon when Gardiner appeared on the scene. "You don't hurt yourself in the morning," was Riles' greeting.

"Don't need to," he answered cheerily. "Besides, I'd a long session after I left you last night. No, no particulars at present. I told you you had spoiled your hands for that kind of work. How do you like this air? Isn't that something worth breathing?"

"Good enough," said Riles, "but I didn't come out here for air."

"No, you came for land. I'm surprised you're not out bounding over



"I Won't Hold You to Anything You Said Last Night, Riles."

the prairie in a buckboard long before this."

Riles shot a quick glance at Gardiner. But he was putting a cigar and drinking in the warm sunshine with obvious satisfaction.

"So I might as well, but I thought we kind of made a date last night, didn't we?"

"Did we? Oh, yes, I now remember. But I thought perhaps you'd feel different about it in the morning. A man generally does. I won't hold you to anything you said last night, Riles."

Riles could not recall that he had said anything that committed him in any way, but Gardiner's tone implied that plainly enough.

"I don't changed my mind," he said, "but I don't know 's I said anything that committed me. I thought we was kind of made a date last night, didn't we?"

"Well, I just didn't want you to lose any time over me if you thought things wouldn't work out," said Gardiner. "It takes more nerve, you know, than looking potatoes. But you're welcome to the hospitality of the ranch, in any case. I came in on horseback, so we'll get a team at one of the stables and drive out."

In a short time they were on their way. The road skirted the river, threading its way through the narrow belt of cotton woods and evergreens that found footing in the moist soil of the valley.

"It's all right, Riles," Gardiner was saying. "If you're prepared to stay with the deal we can pull it through—no doubt about that. That is, if Harris will sell his farm and come out here with the cash in his jeans. If he won't do that, you better get busy on your homestead proposition right away."

"He'll do it all right, if he sees something worth while. But Harris's no spring chicken, an' you'll have to show him something 't his likin' before he loosens up."

"I don't care whether he loosens up or not," said Gardiner. "All I care is that he brings the money, and brings

it in bills. No checks, mind you. Get him out here with the cash on him, and I'll do the loosening up. If it comes to that."

Riles was somewhat alarmed at the sinister turn of the conversation. He had no compunction about getting the better of his old neighbor, the man who had entrusted him with the discharge of their joint mission, but he had considerable respect for the force, if not the principle, of the law.

"You don't mean that you'd do anything 'nother' that wasn't right?" he said. "I wouldn't want 't get mixed up in no scrape, 's I know."

"You mean that you think more of your skin than you do of Harris' cash. Well, there's no accounting for tastes. But as far doing anything wrong—you ought to know me better than that. It will all be clean and above board, and no violence if it can be helped, but if Harris is unfortunate nobody's to blame for that. Of course, if you're afraid to take a sportsman's chance for one-half of \$40,000, call the deal off. I've got lots of other fish to fry."

"You don't understand," said Riles. "I ain't scared, but I don't want 't do nothing 't'll get us into trouble. Harris is an old neighbor 'o mine, an'—"

"I understand perfectly. You wouldn't mind a piece of Harris' money served on a platter and wrapped in tissue paper, but you want somebody else to take the chances. Now, there won't be any chances to speak of, but what there are you take your share. If that's a bargain it's a bargain, and if it isn't we'll talk about the weather. What'd you say?"

"It's a bargain," said Riles, "provided your plan'll work out."

"It's got to work out. It's like going up in a balloon—if it doesn't work out it's all off with the engineer. You got to take the chance, Hiram, and then make good on the chance."

Riles chewed vigorously at his tobacco. "Explain how you're going to pull it off," he said, "an' then I'll tell you yes or no."

"Not on your life," said Gardiner. "I don't show my hand until I know who's sitting across."

There was silence for one-half a mile, while Riles turned the matter over in his mind. He was naturally a coward, but he was equally a money-grabber, and it was one instinct against the other. Avarice won it, and at length he extended his hand to Gardiner. "I'm in on anything you're in on," he said.

"That sounds like it," said Gardiner, with enthusiasm. "Now the whole thing's simple as A B C, and no half as dangerous as running a traction engine or breaking a broncho. It all rests on getting him out here with the money, and that's where you come in. I don't mind telling you if it wasn't for the help you can give there I'd handle the job myself, and save dividing the proceeds."

"Yes, that's the point, all right," said Riles, somewhat dubiously. "How're we going to get him out here with all that money?"

"Think Riles," said Gardiner, puffing complacently at a fresh cigar. "Think hard."

Riles wrinkled his forehead and spat indignantly at the front hub, but the inspiration would not come. "I give it up," he said at last. "You'll have to plan it, an' I'll carry it out."

"That's what comes of hard work, Hiram; you lose all your imagination. Right now you haven't any more imagination than a cabbage. Now, I could suggest a dozen schemes to suit the purpose if I had to, but one will do. Suppose this:

"These mountains up here are full of coal—more coal than can be burnt in a million years. It's a bad road in, but once you get there you'll see it lying in seams, 10, 15, 20 feet thick, and stretching right through the rocks as far as you will like to follow it. That coal's going to make a bunch of millionaires some day, but not until you can get at it with something bigger than a crayfish. But railroads come fast in this country, and there's no saying how soon a man might cash in if he invested just now."

"You ain't got 't wait till a railroad comes, are you? We'll like enough be dead by that time."

"Hiram, I told you you had no imagination. Wait a moment. Now, suppose that some strange eccentric chap owns one of these coal fields. He lives up in the mountains, a kind of hermit, but we fall in with him and offer him \$40,000 for his land, worth, say, \$500,000, or more if you feel like it. He says, 'All right, but mind I want the money in bills, and you'll have to bring it out to me here.' Now can you think of anything?"

"Harris don't know nothing 'bout coal," protested Riles. "He wouldn't bite at anything like that."

"Your faith has been neglected as well as your imagination. You've got to pull it to him so's to get him interested. That's all. Our business is to get Harris, with the money in his wallet, started up into those mountains. It's mighty lonely up there, with timber wolves, grizzly bears,

prescience, snow slides, and trails that lead to nowhere, and if Harris is unfortunate—well, he's unfortunate."

The plan gradually penetrated Riles' slow-working mind. At first it numbed him a little, and his face was a strange color as he turned to his companion, and said, in a low voice, "Ain't it risky? What if the police catch on?"

"They won't. They're all right for cleaning up a rough house, but don't cut any figure in the art work like we'll put over. I tell you, Riles, it's absolutely safe. The main thing is to see that he has the money in bills; anything else would be risky and lead to trouble. Then this fellow that's supposed to own the mine must be kept in the background. We—"

"But who does own the mine?" Gardiner made a gesture of exasperation. "You don't get me, Hiram. Nobody owns the mine. That part of it's all a myth—a fairy tale manufactured because we need it. But Harris mustn't find that out—not, at any rate, until it's too late. Then if anything ever does leak out, suspicion will be directed toward some mysterious mine owner, and the police will be wearing out shoe leather hunting the cracks in the foot hills while you and I are taking in the sights of Honolulu or South America. We'll quietly make an appointment for Harris to meet the mine owner somewhere up in the hills. We'll direct him where to go, and leave it at that. Of course, we won't go with him; we'll have other business about that time."

Riles looked at Gardiner with frank admiration. It seemed so simple now, and in his growing enthusiasm he felt that he would have little difficulty in persuading Harris to raise all the cash possible and bring it with him. And it seemed so safe. As Gardiner said, the mountains were full of danger, and if something should happen to Harris—well, he would be unfortunate; but lots of other people had been unfortunate, too.

Gardiner turned his team down a side road, forded the river, climbed a steep, slippery bank, and drew up beside a cluster of ranch buildings sheltered with cotton woods and spruces. As the team, in their long, steady trot, swung up beside the stables, an alert young fellow came quickly out and bashed himself with the whistling.

"Guess you ought to know our visitor, Jim, shouldn't you?" said Gardiner. "Another Manitoban closing the free land."

Travers at once recognized Riles and extended his hand. "Well, Mr. Riles, we weren't looking for you here, although I suppose I shouldn't be surprised for there was some talk of your coming west before I left Manitobville. How's everybody? Harris well, I hope?"

"Guess they're well enough, but gettin' kind of scattered for a family group. He'll be out when you did—but I guess I can't give you no information about that."

The smile did not depart from Travers' face, but if Riles had known him as well as he should he would have seen the sudden smoldering light in the eye. But the young man answered quietly, "I saw Riles the day I left Manitobville, and I understood she was going west on a visit. She isn't back yet?"

"Innocent, ain't chub?" said Riles, in a manner intended to be playful. "It's all right; I don't blame you. Riles's a good girl if a bit highfalutin. An' a few years' roughin' it on the homestead'll take that out of her."

But Jim had dropped the harness and stood squarely facing Riles. The smile still lingered on his lips, but even the heavy-witted farmer saw that he had been playing with fire. Riles was much the larger man of the two, but he was no one to court combat unless the odds were overwhelmingly in his favor. He carried a scar across his eye as a constant reminder of his folly in having once before invited trouble from a younger man.

"What do you mean?" demanded Travers. "Put it in English."

But Gardiner interposed. "Don't be too sensitive, Jim," he said. "Riles has forgotten his parlor manners, but he doesn't mean any harm. You weren't insinuating anything, were you, Hiram?"

"Course not," said Riles, glad of an opportunity to get out of the difficulty without a direct apology. "No offense intended, Jim. Riles's all right, an' you're all right, an' that's what I always said."

Travers was not in the least deceived as to Riles' high-mindedness, but he realized that the man was the guest of his employer and he decided not to press the point. Gardiner and Riles went to the house, and Jim presently saddled his own horse and rode out on the prairie. He had already lunched, and it was Gardiner's custom to cook for himself when at home.

Inside, the two men were soon seated at a meal which Gardiner hastily but deftly prepared. They ate from plates of white enameled ware, on a round table covered with oil cloth, but the food was appetizing, and the manner of serving it much more to Riles' liking than that to which he had been subjected for some days. The meat was fresh and tasty; and the bread and butter were all that could be desired, and the strong hot tea, with-out milk but thick with sugar completed a meal that was in every way satisfactory.

Riles' eyes, when not on his plate, were busy taking in the surroundings. The log walls were hung with women's toes, some of earlier days and some of other lands, and throughout the big room was a strange mixture of the quaint and the plain. At one end were rows of shelves, with more books than Riles had ever seen, and above stood a small piece of statuary worth the

price of many tons of wheat.

After the meal Gardiner drew a couple of chairs up to the table, opened a drawer, and produced writing materials. "We can't get a letter away to Harris any too soon. So I'll write you a letter to that pen there and let us see what kind of a hand you are at fiction."

Riles would rather have done a day's work in the field than write a



Riles Would Rather Have Done a Day's Work in the Field Than Write a Letter.

letter but Gardiner insisted it must be done by him. Much of the afternoon was spent in the struggle, and Gardiner's fertile imagination had to be appealed to at several critical points. But at last the letter was completed. It ran as follows:

"John Harris esq.
Manitobville

"Sir I take up my pen to let you no that I am all well happen this will find you the same well this is a grate country their is sure a big out of doors well an' Harris I think I see something here a hole lot better than 3 years on a homestead housestands is all right for men that hasn't got any money but a man with sun money can do better I wish I had sold my place before I left I could of done well here their is lots of chance to make big money their is a man here owns a coal mine he is a Hermit and lives in the hills his mine is worth 500,000 but he don't no it He will take 500,000 for it and we can sell it rite away for perhaps 500,000 I think we should take this up it is a grate chance if you will sell your place rite away and bring all the money you can then I will sell mine for the balance be sure and bring all the money you can if you don't like the coal mine there is lots of other chancez they will make you rich and bring the money in bills not chex because He want take chex becafs He is Nestrirk their is a man here sells his friend in new york would pay 500,000 for the coal mine if he was here and He is sending Him word so Hurry and let us get hold of it first then we'll sell it to Him and make a killing don't fail,

"your obedynt servant
"HIRAM RILES."

Gardiner read the letter carefully, suppressing his amusement over Riles' wrestling with the language, and finally gave his approval.

"Now, you must make a copy of it," he said. "It's only business to have a copy. That was a fine touch of yours about going back to sell your own farm. I believe you have some imagination after all, if it only had a chance to sprout."

Riles protested about the labor of making a copy, but Gardiner insisted, and at last the work was completed. The sound of galloping hoofs was heard outside, and a cowboy from a neighboring ranch called at the door to ask if there was anything wanted from town. "Here's your chance to mail your letter," Gardiner called to Riles with unnecessary loudness. "Mr. Riles dropped in here to write a letter," he explained to the rider.

Having with much difficulty folded his epistle until it could be crammed into an envelope, Riles sealed, stamped, and addressed it, and a moment later the dust was rising down the trail as the cowboy rode the fatal missile to town. The die was cast; the watch had been set to the thunder, and the time must now burn through to a finish, let it search whom it would.

(Continued Next Week)

No Pussyfoots Among Insects.

There are no pussyfoots among the insects. Hundreds of wasps were observed recently among the fir trees of Keston Lakes crawling eagerly over

spindles and sucking at drops of turpentine which form at this time of year. A vast humming came from the trees, reminiscent of the midsummer ring over the heated hay fields. Large flies and blue-bottles were also seen. In many cases the insects consumed so much of the turpentine that they fell to the ground in a drunken stupor, or clung lazily to the trees. The wolf-spider, chasing its prey through the grass like a dog, was having a rich harvest. Other insects came to the bacchanalian repast. A species of aphid was much in evidence and also its keeper, the ant, busy milking it of its gathered liquor.—From the Continental Edition of the London Daily Mail.

MARION PILGRIMS DECEIVE SELVES

EXPERIENCED POLITICIANS DO NOT BELIEVE HARDING HAS MADE ANY PROMISES.

WISH FATHERS THE THOUGHT

President-Elect Undoubtedly Following Example of His Predecessors in Refraining From Making Direct Pledges of Appointment or Policy.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Every four years, or at the outside every eight years, there is a heavy pilgrimage to the home of the President-elect by the Democrats or by the Republicans. This year is no exception to the rule, and Washington is watching with mingled interest and amusement the going forth of the pilgrims to the shrine of the incoming one at Marion.

If the pilgrims of the past were to be believed, and if the pilgrims of the present are to be believed, President-elect of the United States are the greatest promise-makers in the world, and likewise if there is a thought that the promises are to be fulfilled they must have memories which are like the proverbial ones of the man whose mind is like wax to receive impressions and like marble to retain them.

"The wish is father to the thought" is a saying as old as that which has to do with impressions and retaining mentalities. Washington believed that in blue cases out of ten the pilgrims who come away from Marion thinking and saying that "things are to be thus and so" in almost every case are persons to whom "the wish is father to the thought."

To go no further back than 1896, William McKinley met the pilgrims face to face and talked with them and, if they were to be believed, promised them many things. Woodrow Wilson in 1912 met thousands of those whose steps were New Jerseyward bent. Washington in the past heard the same tales then concerning the certain accomplishment of this thing or that thing, and of the promises that had been made on this matter or that matter, or on the appointment of this man or that man.

Skeptical About Promises.

Today in Marion the scenes of other days are being re-enacted and Washington statesmanship and near statesmanship looks on smilingly and under breath speaks of the day when the pilgrims are to wake up and to get a somewhat sharp sense of disillusionment.

All the old Washington politicians say that the President-elect ever makes a direct promise until just before he can drop it "elect" and write his name with the "elect" President. At a town in Ohio today, as at a town in New Jersey in 1912, there are arriving day by day politicians who know what they want, doctrinaires who know what they want, theorists who know what they want to say, and scores of others who think they know what they want but probably don't.

So far as one can determine, all of these pilgrims on returning from Marion, as they or their like returned from the other places in the years gone by, have a deep-seated conviction that they have carried their points either in having advice accepted or in securing the promise that somebody or other is to get a high place in government. Washington says there is "nothing to it."

Up to the present time the lists of men who are "certain" to be appointed to cabinet positions has reached that number which the President puts down as the allotted years of a man's life, three score and ten. There are only ten cabinet jobs. If sixty men are to be placed in congress will have to do some hurry-up legislation in order to provide departments enough to go around.

Praise Doesn't Mean Appointment.

Sometimes President-elect are compelled in self-defense, and to save their reputations for veracity, to issue specific statements in denial that they have promised luck that Tom shall have this job, or Harry that Bill shall have that job. In Washington the old stagers say that if a President-elect tells a petitioner in behalf of Bill that Bill is a good fellow, the petitioner instantly takes it for granted that Bill is going to be secretary of state, or secretary of the treasury, or he made ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of Saint James, or consul general at London, or ministering angel to the Hot tent.

Within a short time the names of four men have been given as those who are certain to be appointed secretary of state—Charles E. Hughes, Philander Chase Knox, David Jayne Hill and George Sutherland. Not all of these gentlemen can occupy the chief chair at the President's table at the same time. It has been suggested in Washington that they might serve a year each, thus satisfying all the gentlemen concerned and probably those others who are sticklers for rotation in office.

Who Will Be Harding's Secretary?

President-Elect Harding has not yet named definitely the man who is to be his secretary when he takes possession of the White House in March. Gossip has it that either George Christian, the senator's present

private secretary, or Richard Washburn Child, the writer, who was at Marion most of the past summer, will be tendered the important post.

Of course, Senator Harding may decide on somebody else. Whoever it is that comes to the White House as secretary to the President, in order to retain his popularity and his usefulness, will be obliged to live up to a high mark of tradition. There have been some mighty efficient secretaries to hold away—away is really the right word—in the offices of the White House during the administrations that have passed.

The memories of a few Washington correspondents go back to the days of "Lige" Hulford, who was secretary under McKinley, and of George H. Cortelyou, secretary under the same President and for an exceedingly short time associated in the White House with the Roosevelt administration.

Loeb Was More Than Secretary.

President Roosevelt appointed William Loeb, Jr., whom he had known in Albany while he was governor of New York, as his secretary, and Loeb held office through the first and second administrations of Roosevelt. Loeb was something more than the President's secretary. He was the friend and confidant of Theodore Roosevelt. Moreover, he was allowed to speak for the President in many matters of moment. In other words, if newspaper correspondents or senators or representatives went to Loeb to find out something, and it was impossible to reach the President to get the answer, Loeb almost always would take it upon himself to say what was necessary.

Mr. Loeb frequently was the spokesman for Theodore Roosevelt, being able as he was, through association in conferences, to know almost invariably just how the President felt on all kinds of subjects, and also to know definitely enough whether or not he was justified in speaking. Today Loeb is connected with the welfare department of the great American Smelting and Refining company.

When President Taft came into office he brought to the White House with him as his secretary Fred Warner Carpenter, a young man who had been his private secretary when he was secretary of war. Very soon after he entered the White House Mr. Warner was appointed minister to Morocco, and he was succeeded by Charles D. Norton of New York, and about a year thereafter Mr. Norton was succeeded by Charles D. Hilles, also of New York.

Mr. Norton is now a vice president of a New York city bank and Mr. Hilles is connected with a great insurance company in an executive capacity.

Hilles, by the way, has been mentioned as a possibility for a cabinet position under the incoming administration. He is the Republican national committeeman from the state of New York and was exceedingly active in the last political campaign.

Tumulty Will Practice Law.

Woodrow Wilson's secretary is Joseph P. Tumulty, who had served in a like capacity for Mr. Wilson prior to his coming to the White House. Mr. Tumulty came to Washington with the President, and in all human probability will leave it with him. The relation between Woodrow Wilson and Tumulty is close and companionable.

The President not long ago told his secretary that he would appoint him to the position of judge of the United States customs court of appeals if he desired the place. Mr. Tumulty declined the honor and will practice law in Washington when Mr. Wilson becomes an ex-President of the United States.

It cannot be said that the position of secretary to the President is one that is sought for. No man seeks it, because it is a place which cannot be asked for, but which must be given to a man whom the President knows intimately, for whom he feels profound respect and in whose judgment he has every confidence. The secretary to the President can come about as near to undoing the President as it is possible for a President of the United States to be undone.

The secretary must be congenial, useful and firm or yielding as the occasion demands. He has a hundred potential crises every day. He must know the status of every person who calls at the White House, must know what he or she wants and whether or not the errand of the visitor is of sufficient importance to require that the President should be seen personally by the caller. Everybody who goes to the White House wants to see the President, and therefore it is easy enough to see how tactful a secretary must be when it is necessary that he shall turn the visitor away with his wish ungratified.

Ungentle Hint.

Mabel and Ethel, having been engaged as clerks in the service of a bank, were instructed how to comply with the wishes of those customers who wrote asking to have their bank-books made up and returned to them.

All went well for a time, but gradually their occasional five-minute leave from the office broadened into half hours.

This caused some indignation among the male members of the staff, until one of them had a bright idea.

Mabel and Ethel, adjourning as usual to their cloakroom one morning for a quiet chat, were confronted with the following notice posted prominently across the mirror:

"Please make up and return!"

Straight Advice.

Visitor—I would like some books on illumination.

Librarian—Electric or gas?

Visitor—I don't know; my doctor says some light reading.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERRA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Professor A. E. Lyman, of Ypsilanti, Mich., a trustee of Berea College, is the guest of the College this week. His visit is affording him an opportunity to study the needs of the Institution.

Thomas E. Owen a graduate of the Vocational School of 1918 in the Agricultural Course, was married January 7 to Miss Anna Margaret Abney in Jeffersonville, Ind. Both the young couple live at Conway, Ky. though Mrs. Owen formerly lived at Union City in this county. They will reside on one of Dean F. O. Clark's fruit farms near Berea.

Dr. J. C. Steele, of Hazard, was in Berea the last of the week greeting his many friends. His son is attending school here.

Announcement has been received here of the marriage of Seldon H. Taulbee and Miss Adelaide Drake at Frankfort, Ky., on December 4, 1920. Mr. Taulbee attended school in Berea for several years.

W. L. Lockwood, of New York City, who is with Tamblin & Brown, made a visit to Berea last week. He showed great interest in the College.

E. G. Walker left Tuesday morning on an extended business trip. He will do his spring buying, visiting a number of cities.

Notary Public Phone No. 49

W. B. WALDEN

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Practice in all Courts Berea Nat. Bank Bldg. BERE, KY.

SEE W. F. KIDD FOR

REAL ESTATE

BEREA - KENTUCKY

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE, KY

List Your Property FOR SALE

with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay

REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky

Let the Snow Fly!

Without winter, summer would be a bore, so let's pitch in and enjoy every moment of work or play during the cold months of the year.

Here's our suggestion to help keep you fit as a fiddle until next spring:

Wear One of Our New Heldman Suits Or Overcoats

You'll enjoy these garments every day you wear them. Your friends will appreciate your endeavor to be right in the swim of sartorial perfection. Besides, where could you find clothes to equal these in any one particular?

Our prices are reduced on the entire line of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Shirts, Etc.

J. M. Coyle & Co.
Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

Just as we go to press today, a son arrives at the home of R. H. Chrisman.

Thomas Edwards, Jr., returned to school, Monday, at Kentucky Wesleyan, Winchester.

Dr. Donald Edwards made a business trip to Hazard last week.

Miss Nora Azbill, who has been spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Ronda McGuire, of Asheville, N. C., returned to Berea last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Turner Gott, of Berea, is visiting her husband, who is employed by the railroad at Ravenna.

L. A. Watkins has purchased the property of Lee King on Depot street for \$3,500 and will live there.

Lee King has moved on Boone street.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian Church will meet at the parsonage, Tuesday, 18 of the month, instead of at Mrs. Will Moore's as formerly stated. This is the great monthly meeting of this society. Every member is urged to be there at two o'clock promptly. An interesting meeting is expected and a social hour will be spent after the business of the society is transacted.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner (nee Stella Johnson) and infant son are visiting Joe Johnson.

Mrs. Bert Coddington and Mrs. W. H. Mahon left for Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Ohio, Tuesday, to visit Mrs. Coddington's sisters and brothers and friends at those places.

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will speak next Sunday at 11:00 a. m. in Union church upon "Specially Needed Applications of the Gospel." The topic of the mid-week service on Thursday at 7:30 p. m. will be, "What More Can We Do to Make the World Livable?"

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Bible School next Sunday at 9:45. Dr. A. G. Weidler, Dean of Labor of Berea College, will preach at 11 next Sunday morning. All are cordially invited to attend this service. The pastor, W. J. Hudspeth, is home from the hospital and is improving. He hopes soon to be able again to take up his work.

NOTICE

The Doctors of the Robinson Hospital and Clinic wish to make the following announcement:

They retain their offices in the Robinson Hospital Building, receiving and treating their patients there, just as before.

All surgical and medical cases, however, which require nursing and hospital care will be cared for by the Robinson Doctors at the Berea College Hospital.

—B. F. Robinson, M.D.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Maupin gave a delightful dinner last evening at their home, Shirley, Ill., in honor of their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. John Cochran of Whites Station, Kentucky. The occasion was the anniversary of the seventy-fifth birthday of Mrs. Cochran and there were represented four generations. The guests from away were Mr. and Mrs. Earl Maupin of Bradgate, Iowa—Daily Bulletin, Bloomington, Ill.

EDGET-ENGLE

Married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Engle, Wednesday, December 29, Miss Zella Engle and Mr. James Edget of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mr. Edget is baggage master at Michigan Central Depot. The bride is a former Berea student. She is the granddaughter of one of Berea's oldest and most honored citizens, Mrs. Sallie Baker.

The happy couple left for their home at Battle Creek, Michigan.

May life's choicest joys go with them is the wish of their many friends in Berea.

AN AUTO ACCIDENT

Returning from Cincinnati Friday evening, E. G. Walker was met at Richmond by Mrs. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fish. The lights on the machine failed them and they were trying to make their way to Berea. All went well until they came to the curve in the Dixie Highway at Oscar Hayes' residence. On account of the dimness of the light and the beating rain, the car was run out of the road and turned over. Mrs. Walker received some painful cuts on the hands and face. The car was damaged to the extent of \$100.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

This week, Friday, 2:30 p. m., at the Public School Auditorium, there will be a joint meeting of The Parent-Teachers' Associations of Berea College Training School and the Berea Public School.

Dr. McAllister, Dean of the Normal Department of Berea College, will give the principal address and the subject is, "The Value of Moving Pictures for Education." Music by pupils of the Public School.

The public is cordially invited to be present.

The enrolment, this month, beginning of third week, is 316.

The school lunch is in full swing.

There are two problems connected with the lunch: First, need of more volunteer women to come twice a month to help prepare lunches; and, second, to be able to prepare sufficient quantity to meet demand for lunches.

Rev. Vogel of the M. E. Church gave united chapel, January 3, a splendid discourse on "Running a Race."

Friday, January 7, Rev. Cunningham gave united chapel an interesting sermonette on "God's Way."

Fire drill last Friday was a record one. The building was cleared of the 250 students in 45 seconds from the first sound of the fire alarm.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of mumps and bad colds, no serious cases of sickness are reported among our pupils.

Miss Childs could have no doubt about the genuineness of the welcome she received at Public School this week.

Our seventh and eighth grades are getting some very helpful things from lessons in "First Aid" by Professor Dix.

Among visitors at school recently were Mrs. Dr. Godbey, Miss Etta English, Wm. Jesse Kinnard, Dr. Burr of the Foundation Department of Berea College, J. R. Lytle, trustee, A. J. Russell of Normal School, Mr. Pullins and Mrs. J. W. Stephens.

AMERICAN LEGION MEETS

The local post of the American Legion with their wives and lady friends and a number of invited guests held a most enjoyable social and program last Monday night in the large and commodious basement room of Mrs. S. R. Baker's store. About 170 persons were present.

A splendid program was rendered. Professor E. H. Elam presided. The first number was furnished by the quartet, consisting of Bridges, Tankersley, Jones and Huff. These men represent the army and navy. That the audience was greatly pleased with their singing was shown by the successive encores. This was followed by a paper read by Walter Mershon, former editor of the Federal Board Gazette. Mr. Mershon was at his best with his ready wit and humor. He represented the Federal Board Boys. Then E. G. Walker, the commander of the local post, gave a very interesting and instructive address on "The Purpose of the American Legion and What It Is Doing." After this a number of younger boys were called in and gave some music of a popular variety which was well rendered.

Then came the refreshments served by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion. It consisted of ice cream and wafers. At 8:50 the electric lights were "winked" as a signal that it was time for the dormitory girls to be going to their rooms and a most delightful evening came to an end.

Blue Lights Clean Casks.

For some years ultra-violet rays have been used for sterilizing water, milk and other fluids. The idea has now been applied to the disinfecting of barrels and casks. Electric lamps are lowered into the casks and the lights turned on for 15 to 30 seconds. In ordinary barrels coated with pitch the violet rays cannot be left on for a longer period as the increase of temperature causes pitch fumes to rise. The lamps vary in size according to the dimensions of the casks. So far, this method of disinfection by rays has been used successfully only upon casks and barrels which are coated with pitch.

In the Summer.

In the summer, when the days are hot and long, there is nothing better than the glory of the moonlighted nights, when the shrill cries of the insects fill all the air, and the fireflies are everywhere, and a whiff of saltiness comes up with the tide. In October the river is bright steel color and blue. The ducks rise and fly away from the coves in the early morning, and the oaks and maples dress themselves as they please, as if they were tired of wearing plain green, like everybody else, and were going to be gay and set a new fashion in the cooler weather. You no longer drift lazily with the current, but pull your boat as fast as you can, and are quick and strong with the oars.—S. O. Jewett.

WOMAN'S CLUB

The Woman's Club is to be congratulated in being able to help in such a worth-while way at the Christmas season. They cooperated with the Red Cross, filling and sending out eight lovely baskets of cheer. A remembrance was sent to the inmates of the county jail and \$20 in cash put into the hands of Miss English to use where most needed. Also six well-filled baskets were taken by our President, and the hearts of many little folks made glad who otherwise would have had no luxuries.

The General Meeting of the Woman's Club met January 5, 1921, in the home of Mrs. W. J. Hutchins with Mrs. Christopher and Mrs. Bales as hostesses.

The following members registered: Mrs. Lola McGuire, president; Ethel Allen Batson, recording secretary; Mrs. H. E. Taylor, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eunice Vaughn, Margaret M. Dean, Mrs. R. E. Bartlett, Florence Holmes Ridgeway, Mrs. C. R. Raymond, Mary C. Spence, Mrs. R. T. Miller, Mrs. H. H. Groves, Mrs. B. Frank Kyker, Mrs. N. C. Hirschy, Mrs. K. T. Waugh, Mrs. Wm. Jesse Baird, Mrs. G. H. Felton, Sarah A. Case, Mrs. J. G. Harrison, Mrs. M. W. Westcott, Mrs. H. Hulson, Mrs. E. H. Goudy, Mrs. J. Baker, Mrs. E. F. Disney, Mrs. Wm. G. Best, Mrs. Chas. D. Lewis, Mrs. Thos. J. Osborne, Mrs. Chas. B. Holder, Miss Etta English, Mrs. Fleming Griffith, Mrs. J. W. Herndon, Mrs. F. O. Clark, Mrs. Benton Fielder, Mrs. C. E. Campbell, Mrs. Chas. F. Olmsted, Jr., Mrs. Lewis R. Hart, Mrs. Frank M. Livengood, Mrs. E. L. Dix, Mrs. Allie Stewart, Mrs. D. G. Bales, Mrs. H. Dudley, Mrs. C. H. Wertenberger, Mrs. S. R. Johnson, Mrs. Benj. A. Dean, Mrs. A. W. Hamilton, Mrs. J. O. Lehman, Mrs. L. B. Robbins, Mrs. H. J. Christopher, Mrs. N. C. Noble, Mrs. Ralph Rigby, Mrs. John W. Welch, Mrs. James Watt Raine, Mrs. L. J. Godbey. Guests: Mrs. J. J. Wood, Mrs. T. J. Appleyard, Jr., Beulah Young.

The business consisted in hearing reports from committees, also reports from the different departments which show progress and forethought for work in the future. The open discussions were helpful and profitable. The program was as follows:

"If you divorce capital from labor, capital is hoarded and labor starved." —Daniel Webster
"Labor Problems Growing Out of Recent Immigration" —Mrs. Hirschy
"Partners in Business"—Labor, Management and Development
Mrs. John W. Welch

The papers were well prepared and delivered, and gave information as well as entertainment. We all enjoyed a social hour, in which our hostesses served delicious refreshments.

Adjourned to meet with Mrs. F. O. Clark in February.

Some men will cry out against the breaking of an alabaster box while silently furnishing the nails for a coffin in which to bury their competitor.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE—Nice shock fodder. Call J. W. Stephens. Phone 169. 2t-30.

HAY, HAY, HAY. Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 13t-40

FOR SALE—Queen Anne Style Walnut Dining Room Suite, Wilton Velvet Rug, Crex Rug, Bedroom Suite (light oak) Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet, Red Star Oil Stove, Majestic Range, 1918 Model Mitchell Touring Car; good running order. Mrs. Hugh F. Parks. Apply 30 Boone Street.

FARM FOR SALE

About 57 acres at Cartersville, Ky., on pike 6 miles from Berea, 7 miles from Paint Lick, in the edge of the blue grass of Garrard county, with 5-room dwelling, painted; telephone in house, good well in yard, excellent garden, well, wash and canning house combined, smoke house, hen house, good barn and shed that will hold about 2 acres tobacco, and other out-buildings; 4 minute's walk to a good school, stores and postoffice handy; three churches in walking distance, good neighbors. About 15 acres in grass, 6 acres sown to rye, woodland, enough wood for home use; the remainder can be cultivated by purchased if desired. As I have other business in view, quick action secures this farm for only \$4,250, part cash terms arranged. If taken at once will include 1 milk cow, cutting harrow, 1 A harrow, mowing machine, plows, small canning machine, washing machine, and about 1,500 tobacco sticks.

This is a bargain for the man who wants a small farm.
See D. M. Carter, Cartersville, Ky.

Charter No. 8455

Reserve District No. 4

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on December 29, 1920:

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$408,260.68
Overdrafts, unsecured	646.89
U. S. Government Securities	
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value)	\$25,000
Owned and Unpledged	34,356.73
Total U. S. Government securities	59,356.73
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	2,100.00
Value of banking house	500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	23,262.05
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	45,509.93
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	5,546.27
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	\$546,482.55

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	45,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, int., and taxes paid	3,941.01
Circulating notes outstanding	24,200.00
Individual deposits subject to check	213,287.46
Other time deposits	235,053.58
Total	\$546,482.55

Of the total loans and discounts shown above, the amount of which interest and discount was charged at rates in excess of those permitted by law (Sec. 5107, Rev. Stat.) (exclusive of notes upon which total charge not to exceed 50 cents was made) was none. The number of such loans was none.

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss.
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1921.

W. B. Walden, Notary Public

My commission expires January 8, 1924.

Correct—Attest W. F. Kidd, J. J. Branaman, J. C. Coyle, Directors.

1921 IS HERE!

Start the new year right by trading at Hensley & Cornett's where you can get anything you need, and at the lowest price. Call us for the best Clover and Timothy Hay, Dairy Feed, all kinds of Mill Feeds, Oats, Corn, Fresh Meats and Vegetables, Field Seeds, and anything you may need in Hardware.

We will save you some money this year.

Hensley & Cornett

Successors to S. E. Welch Department Store
Berea Kentucky

One Dollar

The purchasing power of a dollar has increased at least 25% in 6 months. We want you to realize it, and we wish to sell you good, wholesome merchandise at a price that you will be pleased. We offer, while stock lasts—

No. 3 Fancy Tomatoes	15c the can
Jersey Cornflakes	2 pkgs. for 25c
Fancy Sweet Corn	15c the can
No. 3 Spinach	20c the can
No. 3 Sweet Potatoes	20c the can
No. 3 Kraut	15c the can
Roller Oats	We offer 2 packages for 25c
Extra Good Flak Salmon	25c the can
24 lbs. Gold Dust Flour	\$1.50
Real Good Rio Coffee	25c per lb.
The Best Quality Santos Peaberry Coffee	40c per lb.
10 lbs. Sugar	1.00
Pure Lard	20c per lb.

We are glad when you are pleased. You are cordially invited to visit our store.

Boone Tavern Block R. R. HARRIS Berea, Ky.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Madison Circuit Court
Minerva Chrisman, Heirs
vs.
Minerva Chrismaa, Heirs

By virtue of Execution No. 364 directed to me, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Madison Circuit Court, in favor of Commonwealth of Kentucky, and against E. T. Hulet and C. C. Chrisman, I, or one of my deputies, will on Monday, County Court day, the 7th day of February, 1921, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., at the Courthouse door in Richmond, Madison county, Ky., expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder and best bidder, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, interest and costs, to wit: Four hundred, four, and seventy-hundredths dollars (\$1,404.70) with interest from the 21st day of February, 1920, being sale bond No. 1, and cost of advertising, appraiser's fees, Sheriff's commission, etc.

Tract No. 1 being one lot or parcel of land near Berea, Ky., in Glade Magisterial District of Madison county, Ky., and bounded as follows: On the north by Wallacetown Turn Pike, on the east by Hatt dirt road, on the south by the land of Jesse Kinnard and on the west by Mrs. Susan (James) Wallace.

Tract No. 2, containing 44 acres of land more or less, on Paint Lick Creek, being lot No. 384 of the Blackburn division, and known as the C. C. Chrisman home place, see deed book No. 35, page 462, Madison county Clerk's Office, Levied upon as the property of E. T. Hulet.

Terms—Sale will be made on a credit of three months, bond with approved security required, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from day of sale, and having the force and effect of a judgment.

P. S. WHITLOCK,
Sheriff of Madison County
January 8, 1921. 3t-28.

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Moonshine and the Community

The Citizen does not believe in the "better than thou" Pharisaism nor in the "worse than ever" pessimism, but sometimes circumstances force us to "odious" comparisons with better days. The moral condition of our town and surrounding country has been the subject of much whispering among our citizens for many weeks, and in the light of the interpretation of the situation given by our friend, Dr. Alton Baker, in his parable of the moonshiner and the officer of the law, some of us are quite pessimistic.

If the officer of the law makes obeisance to the moonshiner, what are we going to do about it? Is public opinion dead, or is it just sleeping? Is dry Madison county, which has had prohibition for a decade, opposed to it, or is the county simply afraid to tackle the lawless liquor dealers? The average officer will do what public opinion demands of him. He winks at the "bootlegger" because just behind him there are a dozen citizens on their way to see the "bootlegger." He takes moonshine still "bustlers" to a still just after the shiner leaves, because a group of his friends do not want the maker of the precious dew captured. There are circles within circles and "rings" within rings, and if some circles do not attack the "rings" that exist, lawlessness will continue to mar the fair name of our town. It is claimed by whispering citizens that the bootleggers and moonshiners of Berea and nearby places are organized, that their signals are known from one town to another. Do you believe it? If it is so, what is our duty?

We sent our sons to war and they fought bravely. The armed Germans had no terrors for them, nor for us, but back in America, in brave Kentucky, yea, within the sound of College and church bells, lawless and cowardly whisky peddlers have put our whole community to flight. It seems that the irony of Dr. Baker's parable would burn its way in the quick of our public conscience.

Do You Take The Citizen?

Does the proverbial saying of Jesus, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," apply to present day newspapers? Do you consider The Citizen a worth-while paper? Do you have any suggestions for improving it?

The complimentary letters we receive almost daily from people at a distance encourage us to believe that The Citizen is a high grade paper. A recent letter from a distinguished person in another state declares The Citizen to be the best local, weekly paper that he can find. The digested world news by Professor Robertson is equal to that found in the New York dailies. The special articles, like the one this week by Mrs. Peck, are educative. The parable and poetry of our fellow-citizens are full of humor, sentiment and subtle truths. If you pick up the average county paper and subtract the advertising from the columns, you will have much less real reading matter left. Local pride and patriotism keep many papers alive.

But The Citizen does not wish to appeal to your sympathy and local patriotism alone—we wish to give you full value for your money in the way of truth, instruction, and clean news. We want your cooperation. Tell us about yourself. Have you been out of town? Have you completed a business transaction that should be reported? Are you recommending The Citizen to others? All of these things are necessary to make a paper serve a people. We want The Citizen to have as much honor in Berea and vicinity as in other counties and states.

The Louisville Courier-Journal

The Great Paper of the Southland

The Courier-Journal is ably edited; it is sane and dignified in its handling of news; it is fearless, yet fair, in its editorial utterances; and it always will be found the champion of clean government.

The Courier-Journal surpasses all its competitors in equipment for getting the news of the day, because it has not only the Associated Press dispatches but the full wire service of the New York Times. In addition it maintains staff correspondents at Frankfort and at Washington.

No Kentucky Home Is Complete Without It

By special arrangement we are now able to offer

The Daily Courier-Journal

AND
THE CITIZEN

Both one year, by mail, for only \$5.50

This offer applies to renewals as well as new subscriptions, but only to people living in Kentucky, Tennessee or Indiana. New subscriptions may, if desired, start at a later date, and renewals will date from expiration of present ones.

If you prefer an evening newspaper, you may substitute The Louisville Times for The Courier-Journal.

Send or bring your orders to the office of

The Citizen Berea, Kentucky



XX SURE CURES

"O. L. JINGLESON says he can cure any disease by drinking hot water," announced the bald boarder. "He has had every disease that is officially recognized by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and has banished them all by that simple means."

"Anything becomes a curative agent if a man believes in it hard enough," said the star boarder. "Jasper Jones says he was tormented with rheumatism for ten years, and tried everything of which we read in the almanacs, and nothing did him any good until he got a horse chestnut and carried it around in his pocket. Then the rheumatism disappeared, and hasn't played a return engagement since. I have talked with Jasper often, trying to point out the folly of his claim, but he refuses to yield an inch. 'I used to have all kinds of rheumatism before I got that horse chestnut,' he says, 'and now I haven't a single one. Who would ask better proof than that?'"

"And echo answers him, my dear Mrs. Jiggers. It may be that a horse chestnut in the hip pocket is a specific for rheumatism. It isn't safe to denounce any theory as a false alarm. 'Ira Grifway used to be always groaning about his diseases, until it became unpleasant to meet him. He couldn't talk about anything else. He ignored the cramps and regarded the weather with contempt, and devoted all his great energy and talents to a discussion of the things that were hurting him. Then all of a sudden he began boasting of how hale and hearty he was. He explained that the road to health was absurdly easy, and there was no excuse for sickness anywhere. All a man had to do, he said, was to get up early in the morning, before sunrise, and draw in a hundred long breaths of the crisp morning air. 'He made the discovery himself, and it was more important than any modern invention. His sincerity is shown by the fact that there was no possible graft connected with it. A man can't sell the morning atmosphere at so much per breath. Ira's great discovery was free to everybody. If I were going to invent a cure for anything I'd compound something that could be put up in bottles and sold at a dollar a throw. The man who invents a fresh air cure is running benevolence into the ground.'"

"His cure was so cheap that I decided to try it, as I was suffering from a broken heart and a sluggish liver at that period. I set my alarm clock for an hour before sunrise, and got up in the pale, bleak dawn, and put my head out of the window to inhale the prescribed hundred breaths. I had reached the twenty-seventh breath when a dispirited bee or wasp, on its way home from a night of revelry, stung me on the nose, and I was in such haste to put a porous plaster on that organ that I didn't finish the treatment, and never tried it again."

"But I knew many people who claimed they were cured of everything from the mumps, hoof and mouth disease, by the hundred-breaths treatment."

"There was a spring on my father's farm, and I doped it with sulphuric acid and a few other wholesome ingredients, and then began selling the water to the afflicted for ten cents a jug. Some marvelous cures were effected. Men hobnobbed there on crutches to buy the healing fluid, and when they left they threw their crutches away."

"For a brief session I had more small change than any boy in the county, but my father returned home from a visit, and when he found out what I had been doing, he interviewed me with a hickory pole, and for a year or two I was busy paying back the money I had collected from sufferers. The people who had been healed suffered a relapse as soon as they heard the water was faked; which goes to show, Mrs. Jiggers, that we are entitled to a better quality of butter on this table."

Way of Escape.

Flathush—"That's a funny thing about a bow-legged man."

Rensonshurst—"What's that?"

"Why, when he meets a mad dog in a narrow alley he's more bow-legged than ever."

Just Like the Old Home.

Mr. Scrappleigh—"Can you give my daughter a home such as she has been accustomed to?"

The Sultor—"Well, I've got a bull terrier and a fighting cat and a parrot and if that won't do it I know where I can get a chimpanzee."

The Dear Girls.

Dora—"Did you see the way that man smiled at me?"

Doris—"Yes, dear. Let me have a look at your face. Perhaps you've got a smut on your nose!"

MR. RAT ONCE MORE

"The rat is the worst animal pest in the world. It carries many diseases fatal to man and has been responsible for more untimely deaths among human beings than all the wars of history. On many a farm, if the grain eaten and wasted by rats and mice could be sold, the proceeds would more than pay all the farmers' taxes. A pair of rats, breeding uninterruptedly and without deaths, would at the end of three years be increased to 359,709,482 individuals. For centuries the world has been fighting rats without organization and at the same time has been feeding them and building for them fortresses for concealment. If we are to fight them on equal terms, we must deny them food and hiding places. We must organize and unite to rid communities of these pests. The time to begin is now." Farmers' Bulletin 896, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To exterminate these villains two steps are necessary: (1) blockade, (2) attack. In other words, stop feeding them and kill them.

Houses, barns, vegetable and fruit cellars, granaries, poultry houses, chicken coops, etc., should be made absolutely ratproof. Where cement foundations are not already in use, they should be put in, or a wall of cement, say four inches thick, should be built up on the outside of the wooden ones. These should extend two feet into the ground. All openings for ventilation should be guarded by heavy wire screening. Movable chicken coops may be made ratproof by laying on the ground a piece of heavy wire screening large enough to set the coop on, of course making all sides of the coop impervious from the base up. Great care should be exercised to avoid scattering grain or other food where rats may find it. All garbage should be promptly disposed of or kept in tightly covered garbage cans. The less food the rats can find, the less rapidly they will breed and the more readily they will take the bait of traps.

To kill the rodent the best method on the whole is by trapping. Where they are very numerous they may be enticed into a ratproof inclosure and killed by men and dogs. Poison may be effective, but must be used with the greatest care. Perhaps the best kind of trap is the guillotine, made wholly of metal. Several of these

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUNLEY, M.D., Physician
MARY S. WETMORE, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS HILDA SILVERMAN, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15.00 to \$18.00 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

Mazda Lamps, All Kinds,—White, Blue, and Clear,
For both 32 and 110 volts.

LIGHTING FIXTURES
Anything in the Electric Line

HOUSE WIRING A SPECIALTY

H. C. MCCREARY

Phone 162

28 Main Street

Berea, Ky.

should be set at one time. The wire cage will sometimes catch quite a number in a single night. Very effective is a barrel with a tilting lid, precipitating the rats into the water below. As far as possible, use for bait something the rat has not been living on; e. g., meat in a grain house, grain in a meat shop.

Let us join heartily in the movement for extermination started by our Civic League at its last meeting. A plan of concerted action, pursued with patient determination and persistence, will largely reduce the numbers of these pests and the losses and injury they inflict. Otherwise, we shall continue to pay the bill, as we did for so many years the saloon and whisky bill.

What do you say about it?

—Geo. H. Felton

O boys, who think it's lots of fun
To shoot at something with a gun,
Please spare the cats
And shoot the rats.



Boys and girls who learn early to take proper care of their teeth, throats, eyes, ears and stomachs, have made a long step toward healthy manhood and womanhood. Through its public health and nursing services, the American Red Cross aims eventually to reach all school children with teachings regarding disease prevention and health promotion. Here's a school nurse treating a little girl for sore mouth, at the same time implanting a valuable lesson in teeth-brushing and proper diet.

DODGE BROTHERS
COUPE

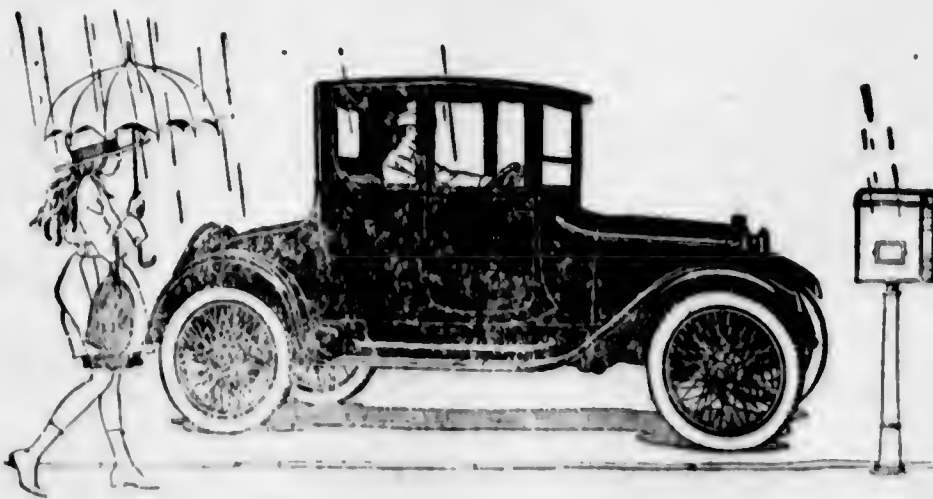
The simplicity of the Coupe appeals to women almost as much as its convenience and beauty.

It is exceedingly easy to handle, easy to care for, and easy to adjust to any change of weather.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

BEREA MOTORS CO.

Berea, Ky.



MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

ORGANIZATIONS

Three Junior Agricultural Clubs were organized last week by the County Agent, assisted by A. B. Strong, teacher, Scaffold Cane, Jack Laswell, farmer, Brush Creek, Charles Parsons, R. R. Agent, Brush Creek, and Theo. Pigg, teacher, Calloway.

The first of these clubs was organized in Calloway community, Rockcastle county, with a membership of nineteen, local leader, Rev. Dave Grubbs. This club will succeed under its leadership and backing of the community.

The second club was organized in Macedonia community, two miles from Brush Creek, Rockcastle county, with a membership of ten. Mr. Dave Clark, the trustee, was very active in getting this community meeting for the purpose of organizing the club. Mr. Clark asked teacher to have speeches by students and singing by community. It was all fine. Jack Laswell was elected local leader, without opposition. This club, too, will be heard from.

The third club was organized in Scaffold Cane community. Old and new club members were invited to Mrs. Strong's home for a social. After many games, the house was called to order by Mr. Strong and purpose explained why he did so. A club of twelve members was organized. Mr. Strong elected local leader. At the close of the organization Mrs. Strong brought in a large dish-pan of capped popcorn. At this point a feast followed.

JANUARY

The entire month of January will be devoted to organizing junior clubs and promoting the poultry business. Plans are being worked out by the County Agent with banks in Rockcastle to finance the distribution of pure bred eggs. All farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters, will have a chance to raise pure bred Rhode Island Red poultry. The standard breed for Eastern Kentucky is, "Red." Knowing that Kentucky has added one and one-fourth pounds to each bird raised in the last five years because of the "Standardization Plan" we feel that we want a part, not only to produce good birds for home use, but for the other hungry stomachs.

A poultry meeting will be held in Livingston, Thursday afternoon, which will be attended by farmers and club members. Also bank officials of Livingston.

A community meeting in Rocky Bend will be called for Thursday night by community leader Mr. Lambdin. Community activities will be discussed by County Agent and others. A junior agricultural club will be organized also.

A JUNIOR CLUB FOR EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT

A Junior Agricultural Club in every school district is still our aim. Help put one in your district this month. Call a meeting of the community and organized a club. The County Agent will be glad to furnish application cards—write now.—START SOMETHING.

FARMERS BEAT LOW MARKET: MAKE WOOL INTO BLANKETS

Farmers of North Carolina, assisted by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the State College of Agriculture have found that there are more ways than one to dispose of wool. They are having their wool manufactured into blankets and expect to sell the blankets. About 15,000 pounds of wool produced in North Carolina has been handled in this manner.

The bottom dropped out of the wool market for North Carolina. Three wool sales which were to be held at Washington, Greensboro, and Asheville were abandoned, due to the fact that there was no market for the wool at prices accepted to the farmers. After the sales were canceled a large manufacturing company with establishments at Winston-Salem and Elkin, was interested in the proposition to make up the wool of individual farmers into blankets. A representative was stationed at Elkin to receive the wool. Each consignment was weighed, graded, and a report made up showing just how many blankets of a certain grade and quality could be made from the lot. This saved the manufacturing establishment the necessity of advancing cash for wool on an uncertain market.

Many of the farmers are now arranging to place their blankets on the markets, and it is estimated that their wool will average them something like 50 to 55 cents a pound and in some cases more. Wool from the State experiment station netted approximately 73 cents a pound and that from a State test farm approximately 84 cents a pound.

ELIMINATION OF SCRUB SIRE

AIM OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Under the title "The Chester County Plan" the live-stock breeders' association of that county, with headquarters at the Farm Bureau, West Chester, Pa., has developed a comprehensive system of improvement. In a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture, William Vandegrift, associate county agent, says that a survey of the live stock has already been undertaken and partly completed. It includes dairy and beef cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry. Prominent among activities now being undertaken by the Chester County Live Stock Breeder's Association are:

Elimination of scrub sires
Development of community breeding
Improved live-stock sanitation
Eradication of live-stock diseases
Fostering of test associations
Encouragement of boys' and girls' clubs.

Advertising and sale of live stock
The slogan of the movement is, "Better Bulls and Boars Build Bigger Bank Balances," and the purpose of the general plan is to "put Chester County in the very forefront of live-stock centers throughout the United States." The live-stock breeders of Chester County have been assured of the support of State agricultural officials, of the Grange, and of the United States Department of Agriculture.

WAYS OF SERVING POPCORN

First pop the corn. Corn should be popped over a hot fire, but care should be taken not to scorch the grains. If a wire popper is used, hold it far enough from the heat to prevent burning. The right degree of heat should make good corn pop in about a minute and a half. Too strong heat will cause some of the kernels to pop sooner, but many will not pop at all. If corn pops well the bulk should be increased 20 times. Do not throw away the "old hunches" (those that won't pop), but put them through the coffee mill or meat grinder and serve as a breakfast food; they give variety and are far superior to many breakfast foods.

Well popped corn, with cream and sugar, makes a most appetizing breakfast dish. When served in this way they may be ground or served whole. As a garnish for corn soup a tablespoonful or two of well-buttered corn on top of the cupful of soup adds to its appearance as well as food value. For chocolate lovers the popcorn coated with chocolate is relished. Take two cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of cornstarch, two squares of chocolate and a cupful of water. Cook until the syrup hardens when dropped in water. While hot, pour this syrup over four quarts of freshly popped corn and stir well to insure a uniform coating of the kernels.

Sugared popcorn is another nice confection. Make a syrup by boiling together two cupfuls of sugar and one of water until the syrup hardens or hardens in cold water. Pour this syrup over six quarts of popped corn and stir until the grains are well coated.

Popcorn Balls.—Take a pint of molasses, a pint of water, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a teaspoonful of vinegar. Cook till the syrup will harden in cold water; add half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water. Pour over four quarts of corn, stirring until all the kernels are covered, then press while hot into balls, with buttered hands.

A handful of fluffy white kernels of well popped corn will add to many desserts or entrees.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white 74¢75¢, No. 3 yellow 64¢45¢77¢, No. 2 mixed 68¢69¢, No. 3 yellow 76¢77¢.

Soybean—Timothy per ton \$20.25, clover mixed \$21.25, alfalfa \$18.25.

Oats—No. 2 white 51¢51.5¢, No. 3 white 49¢49.5¢, No. 2 mixed 49¢50¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 82¢82.5¢, No. 3 red 82¢82.5¢, No. 1 red 81.5¢81.5¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 58¢; centralized extras 56¢, firsts 56¢.

Eggs—Extra firsts 42¢, firsts 40¢, ordinary firsts 38¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 10¢, young chickens over 2 lbs 32¢; fowls 1½ lbs and over 32¢ under 4½ lbs 28¢, roosters 18¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8.00-10.00, fair to good \$6.50-8.00, common to fair \$4.50-6.50, heifers, good to choice, \$8.00-10.00, fair to good \$6.50-8.00, common to fair \$4.50-6.50, cullers \$2.50-3.50, stock heifers \$1.00-2.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$10.00-12.00, fair to good \$8.00-10.00, common and large \$5.00-8.00.

Sheep—Good to choice \$1.50-2.00, fair to good \$1.00-1.50, common \$1.00-1.50; lambs, good to choice \$1.25-1.50, fair to good \$1.00-1.25.

Hogs—Heavy \$8.25-9.75, choice pickers and butchers \$8.75, medium \$8.00-9.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8.00-8.50, light sows \$8.00-8.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9.50-10.50.

PEANUT BUTTER GIVES RICH FLAVOR TO NUMEROUS DISHES



Peanut Butter Can Be Made Easily at Home by Putting Freshly Roasted Peanuts Through a Meat Grinder.

Besides making an excellent sandwich filling, peanut butter can be used to give flavor to a number of dishes that are cheap, easy to make, and very wholesome. The "butter," which really is just finely ground peanuts to which salt has been added, can be made at home very easily by putting freshly roasted peanuts through a meat grinder after the red skins have been removed from them. The machine should be adjusted to grind as fine as possible. If salt is added to the nuts before they are ground it is generally mixed in more thoroughly. The following recipes, which are a little out of the ordinary, are recommended by home economists specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

As a Substitute for Meat.

Meat substitutes, especially for luncheon or supper, have been found by many housekeepers to be a successful way of keeping down the food bill and of giving more variety to the meals. Peanut butter soufflé has a rich, nutty flavor and fluffy texture, and when made by this recipe supplies a little more protein and considerably more fuel than a pound of average beef. With eggs at 60 cents a dozen and peanut butter at 35 cents a pound the materials will cost about 35 cents and will serve about four persons.

Peanut Butter Soufflé.

2½ cupful peanut butter, 1 cupful soft, stale butter, 1 cupful bread crumbs, 1 cupful onion, 1 teaspoonful salt, ½ teaspoonful onion 3 eggs.

Mix together the first five ingredients, add the well-beaten yolks of the eggs and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour the mixture into a buttered baking dish and cook in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes. If desired, water and a little lemon juice may be used instead of the tomato. Serve the soufflé with tomato sauce made as follows:

2 teaspoonful butter, ½ teaspoonful tomato juice, 1 cupful tomato juice, 1 cupful tomato juice, 1 cupful tomato juice.

Melt the butter, add the flour and cook for about a minute. Add the tomato juice and salt and stir the sauce until it thickens. Either skim milk or water flavored with tomato catsup may be used instead of the tomato juice in making this sauce.

An Economical Pudding.

A cottage pudding without eggs, butter or milk may seem like no pudding at all, but here is a recipe for peanut butter cottage pudding that is nutritious and good even though it contains none of these things. Moreover it is so hearty, that the main part of the meal may be somewhat less substantial than usual.

Peanut Butter Cottage Pudding.

1 teaspoonful salt, 1 cupful peanut butter, 1 cupful water, 1 cupful flour, 1 cupful sugar.

Sift the flour, salt and soda together. Combine the water, peanut butter, lemon juice and sugar, and stir in the dry ingredients. Beat the mixture thoroughly, bake it in muffin pans, and serve with chocolate or other pudding sauce. If desired, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder may be substituted for the soda and lemon juice.

Peanut Butter Drop Cookies.

Cookies with chopped peanuts in them or on the top have long been favorites in many families. Cookies made by the following recipe have the same rich flavor and are economical because the peanut butter replaces eggs, milk and butter in the ordinary recipes for sugar cookies, and are easy to make because the peanuts are already ground. Children, particularly, will enjoy these cookies if given to them with milk or with a simple dessert.

1 cupful peanut butter, 2 cupfuls flour, 1 cupful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 cupful water, 1 tablespoonful lemon juice.

Mix together the peanut butter, sugar and lemon juice, and add the flour, in which has been sifted the salt and soda. Gradually stir in the water. Drop the mixture by spoonfuls on a greased tin and bake for about 20 minutes in a moderate oven. If desired two teaspoonfuls of baking powder

may be used instead of the lemon juice and soda.

Peanut Butter and Tomato Soup.
A soup as nutritious as the ordinary puree of vegetables may be easily made as follows:

1½ cupfuls tomato juice, ½ cupful peanut butter, 2½ cupfuls boiling water, 1 teaspoonful salt.

Add the tomato juice gradually to the peanut butter, and when smooth add the seasonings and water. Simmer for ten minutes and serve with croutons. Well-seasoned soup stock may be substituted for the water; but, if used, the quantity of salt should be reduced.

PRESERVING FRUITS BY FREEZING URGED

Has More Natural Flavor Than Canned Product.

Useful in Making Ice Creams and Sherbets and for Cooking Pies, Preserves, Jellies and Various Other Desserts.

That the utilization of freezing storage for the preservation of berries, other small fruits and tomatoes could be profitably extended is the belief of specialists of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Many ice cream manufacturers and canners would be benefited by adopting practicable methods of holding such products for manufacturing purposes, say the specialists.

It is pointed out that the preservation of fruits by freezing is cheaper than canning them, especially when the containers are scarce and costly as at present; and that the frozen fruit, held at the proper temperatures, has a more natural flavor than canned or dried fruit. The experimenters found fruit preserved by freezing to be fully as satisfactory as fresh fruit and superior to canned or dried fruit for use in making ice creams and sherbets, and for cooking into pies, preserves, jellies and other desserts and confections. The frozen fruits after thawing are not well suited for eating alone in a raw state, but are considered very palatable when eaten before they have been completely thawed. When used as ingredients for desserts and confections best results will be obtained if they are combined before they are free from ice.

RABBIT PIE

Skin, draw and cut a rabbit into pieces; put into stew pan and cover with boiling water. Cook until very tender. Remove meat from the broth and concentrate the broth to about one-half. Pick the meat from the bones in as large pieces as possible. Thicken stock with one tablespoonful flour per cupful of broth and pour over meat. Add two tablespoonfuls salt and one-eighth teaspoonful pepper. Line the sides of a baking dish with crust, either a rich baking powder biscuit dough or pie paste, add meat mixture, cover with crust and bake in hot oven 30 minutes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Steaks and chops are higher in price than roasts and contain more waste.

In ironing a shirt always iron the body part first, then the bosom and cuffs.

When making creamed tomato soup mix a little soda with a teaspoonful of corn starch and add it to the cream before pouring it into the tomato mixture. This will prevent curdling.

FINE HOME FOR LARGE FAMILY

Attractive Stucco House Has Eight Good Rooms.

IS ECONOMICAL TO BUILD

Up-to-Date in Appearance and in Interior Arrangement, With Ample Sleeping Accommodations.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1837 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

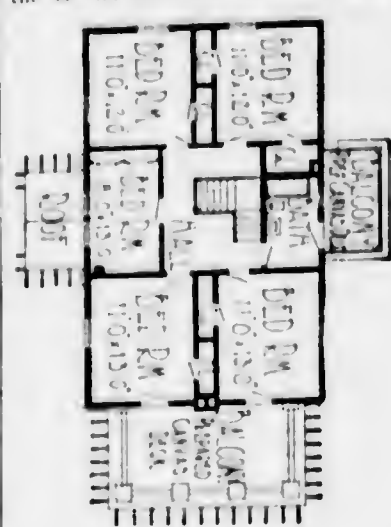
In this day when the tendency of architects is to design homes with few rooms and to plan those rooms so that they do the maximum of duty, the man with a large family does not have so large a range of home building plans to select from. Until some ten years ago few homes contained less than seven rooms were designed or built; now the opposite is the case.

However, sociologists to the contrary notwithstanding, there are many large families, and these large families want homes planned so that there are enough bedrooms to go around. At the same time they want homes that are up-to-date in appearance and in interior arrangement.

A modern, convenient eight room house—a house containing five bedrooms—is shown in the accompanying illustration. This home was designed especially for a family of good size. The two first-floor rooms that are

to the kitchen. Adjacent to the dining room is a breakfast nook, where meals can be served without the work of preparing the dining room. At the same time the nook is partially separated from the kitchen. A large pantry with an outside window is back of the breakfast nook. On the other side of the room is the entry from the rear porch, with a closet at one side.

Economy in the use of the space in this house is continued to the second floor, where the architect has ingeniously provided five good size bedrooms in addition to the bathroom. The stairs lead to a central hall on the second floor, out of which open



Second Floor Plan.

four bedrooms on the corners and the fifth in the center of the building at the front. Every bedroom has two windows, and all but one have good-sized closets. The bathroom occupies the same position at the rear of this floor as the front middle bedroom, and from it through a French door the canvas-covered rear porch is reached. A large balcony over the sun parlor adjoins both of the bedrooms at that end of the house.

The steep pitch of the roof provides a large and airy attic, where it de-



used by all the members of the family are unusually large, while on the second floor there are sleeping accommodations in plenty.

From an exterior standpoint this home leaves little to be desired. It suggests the Colonial type of architecture in that it has an entrance placed in the center, with the Colonial balance at either side. The large sun parlor at one end is a modern addition that is found in all present-day good homes.

The house is rectangular in shape, which means that it can be erected at the minimum of cost. At the same time the roof is so designed that the plain effect of this shape of house is taken away. The building is of frame construction, set on a concrete foundation to grade and brick foundation walls to the first floor sill. Above the walls are covered with stucco over either wood or metal lath or some one of the patented stucco boards. The brick foundation walls and the brick porch and sun parlor pillars add to the attractiveness of the exterior.

The entrance leads to a central hall out of which run the stairs. To the right is the living room, 15 feet, 3 inches, by 25 feet, which is un-

sired a couple of more bedrooms can be partitioned off, or the space used for storage. The height of the roof also will tend to keep the house cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

The basement extends under the whole house, with the exception of the sun parlor. It is reached by stairs leading out of the kitchen and, as the whole building is 40 by 26 feet, there is plenty of room for the heating plant, and the fuel storage room, a laundry and storage rooms for fruits, vegetables and lawn and garden tools.

From this brief description it will be realized that this house is one that will appeal to the head of a large family who wants to build a home to house them comfortably and at the same time has not a large amount of money to invest. The rooms are many but are arranged so that the work of caring for the home can be done with the smallest expenditure of energy. Every convenience and comfort are provided for.

Such a home as this in these days of high rentals would be held at such a figure that it truly is "cheaper to build than pay rent." The first thought of the architect who designed this home was to give the home owner the maximum amount of space, and a comfortable and handsome home at the least possible cost.

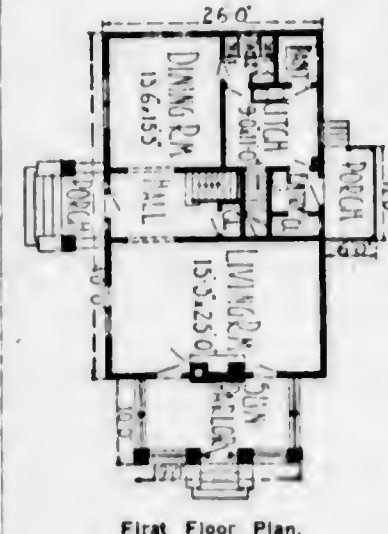
TREES DO NOT INJURE ROADS

Instead of Taking All Out It Would Be Better to Thin Out to 50 or 75 Feet.

Why cut down all trees along the highway being graded? We recently saw two or three dozen large maples along a road taken out entirely. It would look much better and be as usable if the row had been thinned to 50 or even 75 feet. If the road were well made the trees would not injure it at all. Let's have some shade on our new roads.—Lefroy Cady, associate horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

Plant Some Trees.

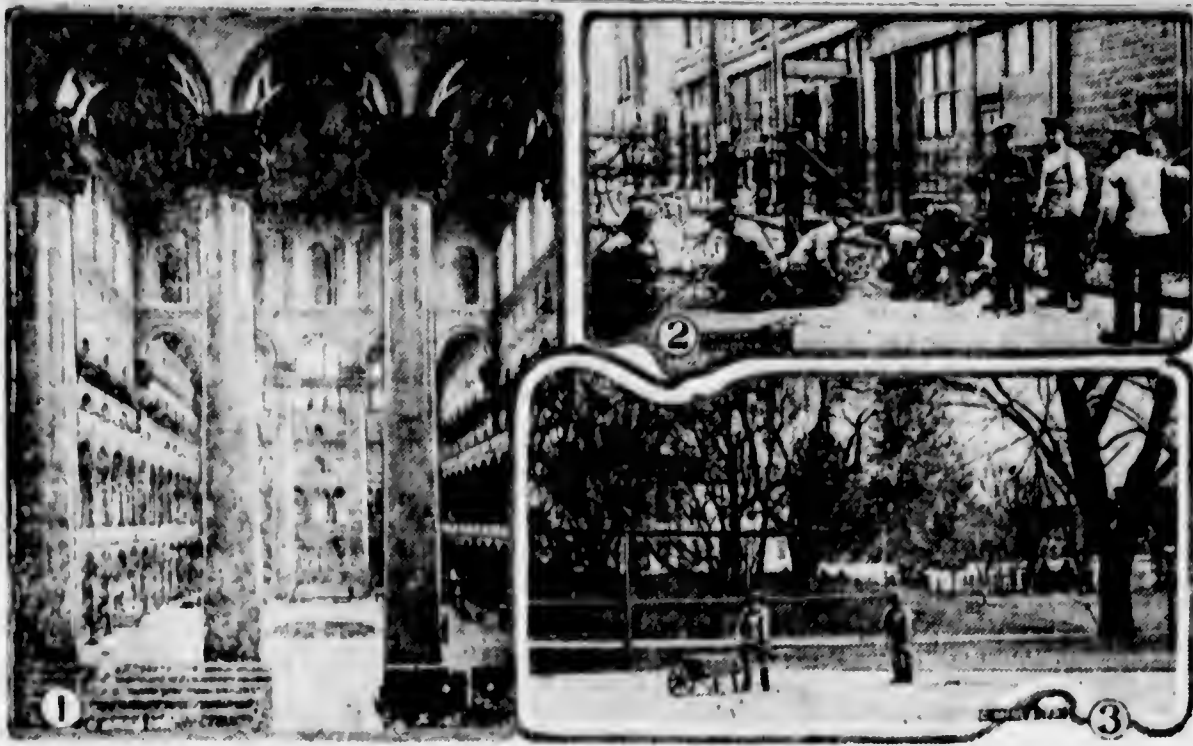
If you live on the south side of the road, plant some shade trees to shelter the hot traveler. In a few years people will say: "He lives on the farm where those big elms shade the road."



First Floor Plan.

usually large. In the center of the end wall is a large, open fireplace, and on either side are French doors leading to the sun parlor, 16 by 18 feet. On the opposite side of the house at the front is the dining room, 16 feet, 6 inches, by 15 feet, 3 inches. Back of the dining room is the kitchen, 10 by 11 feet.

Study of the floor plans that also accompany this article will show the good features that have been put in



1—Harding building where the inauguration ceremony will be held. 2—Harding's thrown across the street by British forces. 3—White House tennis court being made ready for the use of President-elect Harding, who is an avid tennis player.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson Sends General Crowder to Cuba to Help It Out of Trouble.

INTERVENTION NOT UNLIKELY

Congress Revives War Finance Corporation, Despite Veto—Senate Committee Debating Disarmament Plans—Gompers Asks Supreme Court for Labor Decisions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Cuba must clean house. If she is unwilling or unable to stabilize her financial and political conditions, Uncle Sam may find it necessary to do it for her. That is the warning the island republic received last week from the administration in Washington.

The serious condition of affairs in Cuba has been a matter of common knowledge for some time, but our government's intention was made known only when it was announced that President Wilson had sent Judge Advocate General Crowder to Havana to confer with President Menocal, General Crowder went on the battleship Minnesota and with him was a staff of army officers. In mounting his mission, President Wilson said:

"The monetary and financial crisis in Cuba continues, the solution of which appears more difficult on account of the unsettled presidential election. A continuation of the present situation would prove most detrimental to the prosperity of Cuba and harmful to the relations between the United States and Cuba."

"As this cannot be but a matter of the closest concern to this government, because of the special relations existing between the two countries, the President has instructed General Crowder to confer with President Menocal as to the best means of remedying the situation."

Actual intervention, which would be under the Platt amendment, will be avoided by the administration if possible. If it is necessary, it is not certain that military forces would be required.

Cuba's troubles are both financial and political. Last summer when sugar brought such high prices in the United States the island went sugar mad and enormous fortunes were made. Then came the sudden collapse of prices, and the cane mills closed and Cuba generally speaking, went broke. The industrial situation grew worse daily, and financial concerns were in great distress. Many banks went into receivership and a moratorium was established, which has recently been extended another month. All this is complicated by the political mess in the island. President Menocal's term expires on May 20 but no one knows who is to succeed him. After the recent elections numerous charges of fraud were made and the winner has not yet been determined.

American bankers, who are vitally interested in Cuban disapproval of the moratorium. Some time ago Albert Richthofen was sent to the island as financial adviser and he submitted to the Cuban government a number of recommendations, which were approved by our State department, but apparently Menocal and his cabinet have taken no action toward adopting them. The Cuban minister in Washington was surprised by the sending of General Crowder and immediately asked an explanation, but he did not receive much satisfaction.

Congress is determined to "relieve" American business and agriculture in its own way, despite the opposition of President Wilson. As had been expected, the President vetoed the bill to revive the War Finance corporation, and first the senate and then the house rejected the measure over

the veto, by overwhelming majorities in both cases. Mr. Wilson said the corporation was a war-credit agency, not desirable or needed in peace times; and that its revival "would exert no beneficial influence on the situation, but would raise false hopes among the very people who would expect most, and would be hurtful to the national and orderly processes of business and finance." The message showed that our exports of domestic products have increased greatly since the armistice, and that it is mainly Europe's inability to make payment that prevents still larger exports. Mr. Wilson's views were admittedly those of Secretary of the Treasury Houston, and a good many economists agree with them; but, quite regardless of party lines, most of the members of congress evidently think otherwise.

Before the revived corporation can make many loans for financing exports, it will be necessary for the President to fill at least one of the two vacancies on the board of directors, as Secretary Houston, ex-officio chairman, is too busy to give much time to the investigation of the adequacy of securities. In any case, according to officials of the corporation, it will be about two months before the first loans can be authorized.

The senate foreign relations committee is trying to determine the best method of starting disarmament of the great powers, laying before it two leading plans. That of Senator Borah, as is well known, is to invite Great Britain and Japan to negotiate with the United States an agreement to reduce their naval building programs 50 per cent a year for a term of years. The proposition has aroused much interest in the other countries named and is approved by many leading men. In the senate committee it has been suggested that France, Italy and perhaps some other nations, should be included, but Mr. Borah objects that this would complicate the plan and probably bring in the subject of reduction of armaments.

The other plan before the committee is proposed by Senator Walsh of Montana and supported by senators who favor the League of Nations. It is in the form of a resolution requesting the President to appoint delegates to represent the United States in the disarmament discussions to be conducted under the auspices of the league. The "irreconcilables" fear that this would involve the United States in recognition of the league.

President-elect Harding's inauguration will not be conducted with the "Jeffersonian simplicity" demanded by some of our eminent statesmen. The Knox resolution providing a fund of \$40,000 for the expenses of the ceremony was adopted by the senate, only Borah, Fletcher, Gorman, Kenyon, Norris, McKellar, Phelan and La Follette voting against it. It may be that the patriotic citizens who go to the national capital for the doings of March 4 will not be there so thoroughly as usual. Senator McChesney of North Dakota says he will introduce a bill to prevent the charging of exorbitant prices by Washington hotel and restaurant men during inauguration week. Nothing has yet been decided about an inaugural ball, but probably one will be held, and probably the use of the great pension building will be granted for the occasion by congress.

Senator Harding resumed his conferences with leading Americans after his holidays, but has not authorized any statements concerning the results of these conversations. Neither has he told any of his cabinet choices. Indeed, he was quoted the other day as saying he had not yet offered a cabinet place to anyone. Just now the chief interest concerns the possible selection of Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines for secretary of agriculture. He is opposed by the Chicago packers and allied interests in Chicago and New York, and by certain other groups who recall that Mr. Harding said during the campaign that he favored giving the position to a "real dirt farmer."

Organized labor is much exercised over the possibility that a union man may not be made secretary of labor. Its choice at present is either James C. Connolly of the metal workers or

W. G. Lee of the railroad trainmen. There is a chance that Mr. Harding may select Hoover for this place, and Charles M. Schwab also has been mentioned. Hoover, it is said, might be acceptable to Samuel Gompers, but the naming of the steel man probably would arouse the wrath of the laborites.

Speaking of Gompers, it may be well to call attention to the labor chief's intemperate attack on the Supreme court of the United States. That august tribunal last week handed down a decision to the effect that labor unions or their members are accountable to the antitrust laws where they depart from their normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade; in brief, this is a decision against the legitimacy of the "secondary boycott." Mr. Gompers promptly issued a statement in which he characterized the decision as a "blow at the movement for human freedom and progress" and asserted that the court had "joined forces with the anti-labor shop movement."

The British government is showing much greater interest in the establishment of trade relations with Russia and in the renewed menace of spreading Bolshevism than in France's alarm over the failure of Germany to disband and disarm the civil militia of Bavaria and East Prussia. Italy, too, is not inclined to become excited over the latter matter, and consequently France has not yet acted on her threat to occupy more German territory. The Bavarians do not believe the rest of the world would permit further seizure of German territory, and they think France will hesitate to occupy the Ruhr district because such a move would tend to unite the factions in Germany and arouse a patriotic spirit, resulting, perhaps, in bloodshed. The German government is not ready to resume the discussion of reparations and has asked that the reopening of the conference be delayed. Both these matters will be discussed by the allied plenipotentiaries in Paris on January 19, and they will also take up the question of the future attitude of the allies toward Greece. The Greek government is now showing a very conciliatory spirit and is ready to give the allies full guarantees that Greece will carry out the provisions of the treaty of Sevres.

Eduardo de Valera, having reached Dublin safely by way of Manchester, was preparing a manifesto in which, according to an authoritative source, he would deny that the Sinn Fein is making peace overtures to England. He is quoted as saying he would listen to proposals of the English government if they were based on recognition of the Irish republic. The British government, on the other hand, lets it be known that it would be willing to confer with De Valera, but only as a private citizen, all questions of separation being excluded from the discussion. So that situation appears unchanged and only a wonderful optimist could see in it any hope of early settlement.

Lord Mayor Daniel O'Hallaghan of Cork arrived in Newport News, Va., on Thursday as a stowaway on an American steamer, and at once arose the question of his admission to the country. A special board of inquiry ruled that he should be expelled, like any other stowaway, and he was then released on parole. The friends of "Free Ireland" rallied to his defense and the self-constituted committee on the Irish situation invited him to appear before it and make "some startling revelations" he was said to have about his person.

There was rejoicing throughout the country when word arrived from Moose Factory, a Hudson's Bay company post at the lower end of Hudson's bay, that the crew of the navy balloon 3-5348, missing since December 13, had reached that place in safety. The three men, their balloon driven to the Far North by a furious storm, landed in the Canadian forest and made their way to the post, and are now on the road back to civilization, presumably none the worse for their perilous experience.

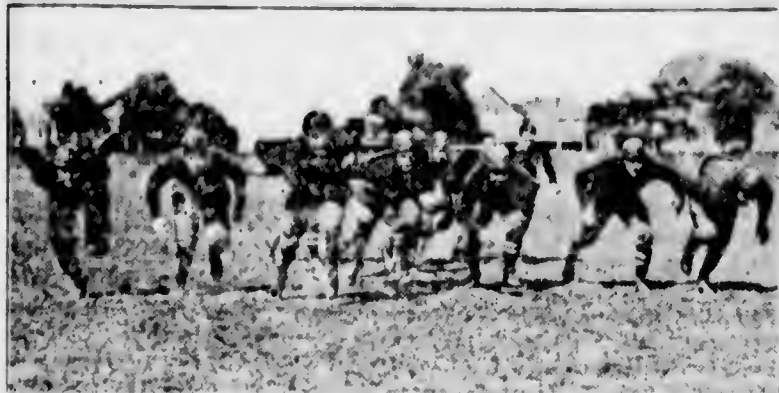
The AMERICAN LEGION

ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH WITH THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEN



Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service

OHIO CHAMP FOOTBALL TEAM IS COMPOSED OF LEGION MEN



OHIO STATE'S 1920 ELEVEN IN ACTION.

Left to Right—Snyder (E), Spiers (T), Trott (G), Nemecek (C), Weiche (G), Hoffman (T and captain), Taylor (E), Backfield—Workman, quarterback, has just passed the ball to Doig, with Stinchcomb and Cott forming interference.

When the Ohio State university football team, champions of the Western conference, hit the line, it had much of the Clinton-Thierry and Argonne punch with it, for ten of the eleven regulars composing the first team are war veterans and members of the American Legion. Moreover, the team, which defeated Illinois university for the conference title, was coached by a Legionnaire.

Legionnaires on the team say that the only reason why the team is not all Legion is because Harry Workman, sophomore quarterback, was too young to enter the service. Seventeen members of the first squad are Legionnaires. Ohio State won from Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Purdue, Oberlin and Ohio Wesleyan and scored 58 points in conference games against 20 for its opponents. American Legion members carried the ball over the goal lines for 14 touchdowns out of a total of 20 made by the team during the 1920 season, and also scored five of its touchdowns out of seven made against conference teams.

OBJECTIVES OF THE LEGION

National Commander Galbraith Outlines What Is Planned to Be Accomplished During the Year.

The objectives of the American Legion for the year 1921 were told by E. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander, in a recent speech in Cincinnati, at a dinner attended by Legionnaires and business men.

Mr. Galbraith cited the disabled man's problems as the Legion's paramount concern and termed the finding of a satisfactory solution as "one job that is going to be done."

"We owe to the man," he added, "or the bureau or bureau chief who will fully stand in the way of paying the honorable obligation the government owes these men. Whenever he is he will have to get out."

He warned against the activities of the I. W. W. and kindred organizations and outlined the position of the Legion as follows:

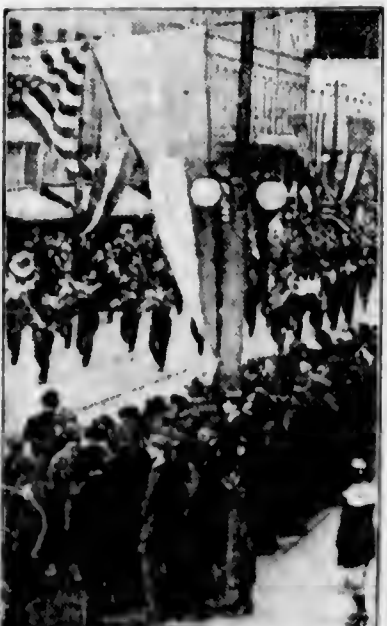
"The time has come when a line must be drawn between loyal and disloyal Americans. We do not claim to have a monopoly on patriotism but because of our service our loyalty is a little clearer to our hearts and is a little more intense. We intend to crush this thing, if it ever raises its head, that we already have fought and licked."

Mr. Galbraith also spoke of the desire of the Legion to unite with the veterans' associations of the allies, in order to promote international unity. "Usual accuse us of being over-enthusiastic," he said. "They declare that we believe ourselves to be the only patriots. God knows we are not. If we were it would be a sorry day for the nation. We know we have a hundred million associates and we ask them to help us because without their good will and assistance we can accomplish nothing."

OHIO POST IN BONUS PARADE

Former Service Men of Zanesville Conduct Biggest Celebration in History of Buckeye City.

Two thousand men marched in the recent American Legion bonus parade in Zanesville, O. Free vandeville on



Legion Bonus Parade at Zanesville, O.

the streets was a feature of the afternoon and a Mardi Gras festival at night. Citizens said it was the biggest celebration in Zanesville's history.

MAKE CITY MONUMENT SHINE

Newcastle (Pa.) Legionnaires Quickly Respond When Newspaper "Call" Is Sounded.

An evening newspaper in Newcastle, Pa., published a "story" commenting on the dirty condition of the monument on the public square. The newspaper went to press about four o'clock.

That same evening there was a meeting of Perry S. Gaston post of the



Newcastle (Pa.) Legionnaires Cleaning Monument on Public Square.

American Legion where it was decided to give the old monument a much-needed bath. After the meeting Legionnaires armed themselves with mops and scrub brushes, soap and water and scoured the stones of the monument until they shone.

NAMES TWO NEW COMMITTEES

Legion Members Are Appointed by National Commander on Oriental and Memorial Affairs.

National Commander E. W. Galbraith of the American Legion has announced the appointment of two new standing committees. George E. Roosevelt of New York is named chairman of the Oriental committee and the members are: Paul Edwards of Washington (Orville E. Only of New Hampshire), J. M. Luman of California, Churchill H. Melcher of Pennsylvania, William A. Perry of Mississippi and Alton T. Roberts of Michigan.

The chairman of the committee on memorials in the United States is T. Seames Walmsley of New Orleans. Members are: Asa W. Chandler of Georgia, Joe S. Harris of Arkansas, Vincent J. Jaeger of New Mexico, Miss Mary Price of West Virginia and Mrs. Julia W. Wheelock of New York.

Baseball at Auction.

Frank Frisch, star third baseman of the New York Giants, auctioned off a baseball autographed by himself at a block party given by John Fraser Bryan post of The American Legion, New York city. Frisch is a member of the post.

GOOD ROADS

BUILDING OF BETTER ROADS

Highway Educational Work Extending Its Scope in Various Sections of the Country.

The extent to which the people of the United States are committing themselves to a definite policy of highway development is shown by reports reaching the federal highway council from all sections of the country.

In the face of high cost for both materials and labor, and the fact that in some states construction programs must be altered somewhat to meet existing labor and material conditions, there is no tendency upon the part of the people to slow down in their plans to place the nation's highways upon a higher plane in the country's transportation system. Tersely stated, "they are sold to the heels" on the proposition to construct highways that will release rather than restrict traffic, and they are dissuading labor and material problems with curt instructions to their official servants that it is up to them to deliver the roads.

A curious fact in connection with construction problems at the present moment is that the building of roads is seriously hindered by the same evil which they are designed to remove—lack of transportation. According to authoritative information, production is hauled to a greater degree by inadequate transportation facilities than by labor shortage. At least this is true. It is claimed, in the production of materials for road building.

Highway officials—state and county as well as national—are facing their duties with patience and tact, and out of a maze of trying situations construction is going ahead at a fairly satisfactory rate. But as Paul D. Sargent, state highway engineer of Maine



Good Roads Enable Farmer to Market His Crops With Least Possible Expense.

and president of the American Association of Highway Officials, pointed out in a meeting at Philadelphia recently, when the people finally decide to authorize the development of any particular road project, they are prone to expect the work done almost overnight.

WHAT GOOD HIGHWAYS MEAN

Enable Farmers to Get Their Different Crops to Market at Least Possible Expense.

"Farmers are business men and in order to conduct their farms in a businesslike way and cope with other business men in the state they must devise ways and means of reducing the expenses of operation," said L. E. Birdsell in submitting a resolution to the Illinois Agricultural association. He added: "In no way can the expense of farming be reduced as completely as by securing good roads running by the farms which will enable the delivery of crops to market with the least possible expense."

That is good sound sense and coming from a practical farmer it shows that farmers are keenly alive to the need and value of improved roads. Mr. Birdsell lays further emphasis on the need of selecting the most competent men for highway officials so that the best talent may be available for road building and repairing.

ROAD DRAINING AND GRADING

Highways Out of Commission but Few Days in Year When Cared for by Good Patrolman.

The first step in road improvement is to grade and drain the dirt roads thoroughly. It is surprising, after driving over some of our neglected earth roads, to see what a splendid road can be made by draining and grading alone, and how few days during the year it is out of commission when cared for by a good patrolman.

All Demand Better Roads.

The business man, the farmer, the truck driver, the pleasure seeker, are all asking and demanding better roads.

Cash for Lincoln Highway. An allotment of \$12,000,000 has been made for improvements to the Lincoln highway.

War Destroyed Highways. More than 25,000 miles of highways were destroyed in France during the World war.

General College News

COOP STORE CLERKS ENTERTAINED AT DINNER

Sunday, January 2, the Coop Store clerks who did not have the privilege of going home Christmas were given reasons for playing the "glad game." Mrs. Coddington extended to us a very hearty welcome to dinner, which we were glad to accept. Those who have eaten at the table of our hostess know that they never leave hungry. The good things we found on her table certainly would open the eyes of any boarding hall student. The fried chicken, roast pork, gravy, hot biscuit and butter would give any one an appetite; the mashed potatoes, corn pudding, macaroni, salads, pickles, and jellies, all with captivating flavors, would make almost any one eat too much; and that good pie and wonderful fruit cake would make a fellow wish he were twins, for he has already eaten too much for one fellow. You know we enjoyed it. I hope I have not left out anything, but guess I did. In fact, one of our number, after spending a week in the hospital, says he thinks he would have felt better if he had "left out" about half.

If such could be, our dinner was made more pleasing by the amiable spirit of the boarders of our good hostess. They are a congenial, jolly group and made us glad that we were there.

We certainly are very grateful for the pleasant way in which we were entertained. We shall not soon forget the good eating and pleasant homelike memories of that day.

—"One of 'Em."

ANTI-TOBACCO LEAGUE

Sunday afternoon a group of interested students gathered in the Parish House to hear one of the best programs given by the Anti-Tobacco League this year.

Before the address by Professor Lewis, the audience was delighted with a solo by Miss Blanche Osborne. Professor Lewis' speech was full of information and inspiration. The leading thought was that the needs of life should be placed above the wants of life. Tobacco being a want, and not a need, should be eliminated.

Reports of the two annual contests were given. Of the four anti-tobacco poems, the one written by Norton Hocker was unanimously given first place by the judges. Miss Susanna Schultz was given first place in the play-writing contest.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. had another great meeting Sunday evening in Upper Chapel. Prof. W. J. Baird of the Vocational School led the meeting and his subject was, "Excuses." Professor Baird gave us a great message.

Excuses show cowardice; excuses show laziness; excuses show dishonesty; excuses cause pauperism; excuses cause poor health; excuses are another way to lie; excuses keep us from being a man; excuses cause an unchristian life.

Dr. Hirsch of the College will lead the meeting next Sunday evening, and he always gives us something good. Notice the bulletin board for his subject. Come on, boys, let's fill that Upper Chapel next Sunday night.

Y. W. C. A.

The second division of the Y. W. C. A. met in the reception room of Kentucky Hall, Sunday evening at 6:30, with Miss Payne, leader.

Opening Hymn: Throw Out the Life-Line.
Scripture Lesson: The Ten Commandments.

The very interesting topic of Christian life was discussed in its many phases of love, service, humility, patience, courtesy, and obedience.

Closing hymn: Anywhere with Jesus I Will Go.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES

Everybody interested will please note that Monday, January 17, these teams will play:

College-Vocational ... 1:30 sharp
Normal-Academy ... 2:30
January 24—
College-Foundation ... 1:30
Normal-Vocational ... 2:30

Sun-Bathing.

"The great trouble with most of us is our tendency to excess," says a medical writer. "We must be moderate in all things, but after becoming accustomed to the sun and knowing just how to receive its rays, it will always be our friend. We should adopt the Roman custom of having at least one room in our home for a solarium. This room should face the south and the window or windows should be slanted. The sun-bather should be on a bed before the open window with his head protected from the direct rays of the sun. The first bath should not last over five minutes, but as one becomes accustomed to sun-bathing it may be continued to twenty minutes or so."

The Study of Biography

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Ph.D., Professor of History, Berea Academy

Two Kinds of Play

In our time everybody plays. Children and rich adults have always busied themselves with play, but now we have learned that young and old, rich and poor, fat and thin, laborer and loner, farmer and banker, all must kick up their heels, stretch their muscles out of laziness, and forget their cares in the abandon of physical play. Some take to swimming, others to baseball, while still others crank up the family fiddle for a care-free spin through the country-alide. In any case, the aim is the same, refreshing, recreating play.

But the mind is not satisfied with only physical play. It craves mental play also, to relieve the dull ache which torments mind as well as muscle after the day's work. One of the chief aims of education is to interest boys and girls in cultural subjects through which they may find mind-play when later they are bound to factory, counter, and furrow. The immense popularity of the movie and the newspaper shows how eager is the world for this mental recreation.

How People Find Mind-Play

There are a great many people who do not feel satisfied to limit their mind- or cultural-recreation to the witticisms of Jiggs, the daily record of bold robberies and gruesome murders, the latest gymnastics of Douglas Fairbanks, and some new flirtations of a movie belle. Back of this clamoring crowd there rests a host of quiet, thoughtful souls finding their relief under the shadow of great thoughts and noble men. Alike in simple, quiet farm-house, in crowded city flat, and in luxurious home of wealth, there are men and women who have learned to refresh their minds in leisure hours by reading poetry, by following the latest inventions, by traveling in thought to foreign lands, or by studying the masterpieces of art as they sit by their own firesides.

A form of cultural play which is a favorite with many people, both young and old, is the study of the lives of great men. It is worth while to consider the merits of biography as a form of mental recreation and stimulus.

Getting Acquainted With Great Men
One of the advantages of biography is that it lifts the mind of the reader, whether he be inexperienced youth or tired toiler, by easy and natural stages from the commonplace here and now to the distant heights of the heroic. There is so much in common between the greatest of man and the most ordinary of us that it is easy for us every-day folk to make friends with Martin Luther throwing his inkwell at the devil, Napoleon fleeing home from Russia by carriage, and Lincoln telling 'yarns' to his callers. Before long we lose our own little selves in the heroic personality of our hero. We dare with Luther to face the Emperor at Worms. We sweep over the map of Europe from Constantinople to London as we study side by side with Napoleon. We stand with Lincoln at Gettysburg as he dedicates that blood-soaked field to the nation's dead.

Living With Great Men

Then what a satisfaction to walk and talk and act with the great men of earth! He who rides victoriously through Italy with Hannibal is no longer a mere schoolboy. He who sails out upon the Atlantic with Columbus is no longer a weary clerk. He who in company with Governor Bradford guides the destinies of the Pilgrims through those critical years of Plymouth's foundation is no longer a sleepy farmer. He who with Lloyd George faces the task of preparing for war in the very midst of war is no longer a factory hand. He who struggles with that master-poet, Poe, is no longer a lazy aristocrat tied down to luxury. To walk and talk with the great men of earth makes one their companion for the moment at least. Ten thousands of readers who never in all their lives saw a real poet, a live king nor even a president, and who would be strikingly dumb if they should be ushered into the presence of such an one, are already on friendly terms with the greatest of poets, the noblest of kings and the most statesmanlike presidents, all through books.

Biography and One's Own Character
Then, too, consorting with great men makes one ashamed to be a little man in soul. Aimlessness, cowardice, deceitfulness, spite, gluttony, laziness and coarseness of speech are purged away as the heroic, which resides in every man, is awakened. Biography awakens ambitions in our boys and girls, and shapes ideals of character for them. How many generations of boys have grown great from the stimulus of Plutarch's Lives, written almost two thousand years ago! But it is not only the youth who need this stimu-

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Nishapur, Persia,
October 17, 1920

Prof. T. A. Edwards,
Berea, Ky., U. S. A.
Dear Cousin:

I have your letter of December 9, 1919, which I received last March. Mr. Miller—a clergyman who came out last fall to Meshed—and I are here for an itinerating trip. We have two hospital assistants, two servants and one woman servant, and have rented a large Persian house and set up for a month or two, to try out this city and treat a thousand or two of patients. It is to my notion the most effective way of itinerating in Persia.

We've been going only this past week, but yesterday the number of patients reached the hundred mark; so the work promises to be all right. On Friday we have no dispensary and so went last Friday to visit Omar Khayyam's tomb, some three miles outside the city. He lives in a wing of a large mosque dedicated to a relative of our Imam Reza of Meshed. His plaster of Paris sarcophagus is unlabelled except for the many inscriptions of the many fools whose "names like their faces are always seen in public places!" Repairs were started last year, but have lapsed and his sarcophagus is now covered with a pile of bricks! We took a couple of pictures.

The work here is quite romantic. Three weeks ago Miller came here because of the urgent letters from a man who had bought a Bible from Dr. Esselstyn six years ago and had decided three and a half years ago

to nobility and effort. We sluggish, grass-grown souls who thought that we had to stop developing at the age of twenty-five, we teachers and farmers and bankers and storekeepers and housewives who withered up so long ago, need the moral tonic of biography to restore to our spirits the honesty, the ambition, and the idealism of youth.

Mountain Men

Among the world's great men a surprising number have come down from the mountains, the mountains of Asia, of Europe, and of America. It seems as though the plain living, the hard work, and the quietness of life in the mountains are well suited to develop in men those qualities of greatness which are needed alike in the mountains, the plains and the cities. Men are always coming out of the mountains. It has been so through the ages, for the mountains cannot support a crowd. Among the living streams of men coming down from the mountains of the world, century after century have been some of the greatest statesmen some of the boldest warriors some of the sweetest poets. Most of these we think belong to the plain and the city, but when we read their biographies we find that after all they were mountain boys once upon a time.

During the next few weeks I shall introduce you to some of these mountain men of the world, in the hope that you will want to become better acquainted with them later.

The Academy

The Sigma Tau and Lenorian Literary Societies will have a joint meeting, January 22, 1921, and the program to be rendered is as follows:

Song Societies
Invocation Spencer Blackburn
Toast to Sigma Tau.....
Anna Joe Henson

Advantages of Being Small.....
Clay W. Bailey

Whistling Contest.....Bertha Blanton
Susie Day
Carl Blackburn
Tom Crutchfield
Mable Fielda
Roscoe Stayton

Toast to Lenorian.....Levi Brooks
String Music.....Sigma Tau Orchestra
Exclamation.....Raymond Ogden
Jokes.....Mae Locke
Stunts.....

Susie Troxel, Merle James
News of the Week.....Graden Mear
Story.....Albert Heird
Duet.....

Lula Owens, Lula Gates
Reading.....Maymie Hayes
Something Foolish.....Cato Smith

Foundation School

Dr. Hutchins gave an interesting talk to the Foundation chapel Wednesday morning. Dr. Hutchins is a favorite with Foundation students and teachers and is always welcome to their chapel.

Henry Jarvey Smith writes Dean Edwards from Newport, R. I., sending several pictures of himself in his sailor's uniform. Jarvey was for

to become a Christian. He knew of our hospital in Meshed, but did not know we were Christians until a few months ago when one Hajji Hassan came here and told them. So they urged someone to come and Miller came. Two weeks ago he baptized both these men and the former's twelve-year-old son, and he said, "Such a time of rejoicing I have seldom seen!"

With these three, ourselves, the colporteur who is with us and one of our assistants who has lately become a Christian but is not yet baptized, we have seven Christians here now and had one of the finest meetings this morning at sunrise I have ever attended.

Helen, my wife, wanted very much to come, but Lichtwardt decided as our "family doctor" that she had better not, as the trip would be too hard for her.

Lichtwardt is running the Meshed hospital in the meanwhile. He is getting his language pretty well and is fitting into the Meshed work very nicely. They have a baby, born in August, and he is the proud six-foot-three-inch father of a daughter weighing less than seven pounds now at two months!

We have been interested to hear of the new president at Berea, and hope he will be a good man for the place. I have been getting The Citizen the last few weeks, I suppose an introduction to the Alumni column! But I must close as the man is going to the postoffice.

Very sincerely,

Rolla Hoffman

Normal Department

We are glad to report that our department is still growing. Two of our old students, E. E. Cundiff and Norton Ratcliff, entered Monday.

It is interesting to notice the comparison between this year's record and that of last year. At present there have registered 166 men and 221 women. There are six men and fifteen women from the town, making a total of 172 men and 236 women in our department now. On the corresponding day of last year there were 140 men and 174 women. This makes a total of 408 at present, compared to 314 a year ago.

Prof. Wm. Carl Hunt, who is on leave of absence, working for the American Red Cross in Cleveland, Ohio, was in Berea for a few days and attend the Normal chapel last Tuesday morning. He gave a short talk of encouragement to both old and new students. We are sorry that Professor Hunt had the misfortune to fall some time ago, breaking his knee cap.

Miss Bowersox left last week for Florida, where she will take a rest and hopes to recover her health. Write to her, for she will be glad of any news from Berea. Her address is Daytona, Florida, in care of Mr. Eastman, Superintendent of Schools.

All of us, both students and faculty, are glad to welcome Professor Mosier into our midst again. He is a man who has found his way into the heart of each of his students. He had intended to take a course in a Theological Seminary and has not been here since school closed last year. On account of the unusually large number of students, we did not have enough teachers to carry on the work successfully, so Professor Mosier, much to our delight, has returned and will teach in the Normal School. The boys of Howard Hall are glad to have him with them.

two years a favorite student in the Foundation School, completing the course in 1918. He expects to come back to school after he has completed his term of enlistment in the navy. Grover Price, an employee in the Ford Motor Company at Detroit for several years, was a Berea visitor last week, after several years absence. He was a student in Foundation for three years.

Miss Burr, of Oberlin, for years a teacher in the public schools of that city, is spending the winter with her brother, Prof. Burr, at Boone Tavern. She is teaching a class of backward students in the Foundation School.

Miss Adelia Fox, formerly a Foundation teacher, and for years in charge of the community work at Narrow Gap, writes Berea friends that she is enjoying a successful year in school at Peabody.

Mrs. Johnson, of Chicago, began teaching this week in the Foundation School. She is staying at Boone Tavern.

The Foundation chapel was pleased and instructed this week by the following named students of other departments: College, Mr. Swango;

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 16

OUR ALL FOR THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 19:16-30.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself—Matt. 19:19.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 6:19-23; 19:1-15; Mark 10:13-16; 1 Tim. 6:9, 10-19.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus the Children's Friend.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Gaining by Giving.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Money, a Help or a Hindrance.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Money and the Kingdom.

Our lesson title is likely to be misunderstood and therefore the teaching misapplied. Christ did not directly nor by implication teach that eternal life could be obtained by piling up possessions.

I. The Young Man (v. 16).
For a full view of the characteristics of this man see Mark 10:17-30 and Luke 18:18-30.

1. His virtues. (1) Courageous (Mark 10:17). He was of high standing—a rich young ruler (Luke 18:18, 23). To come to Jesus at this time meant ostracism from the Jewish community. (2) Earnest (Mark 10:17). He came and knelt before Jesus. (3) High aspirations (v. 16). He wanted eternal life. Though much taken up with the things of this present life, he felt the need of preparing for a life beyond. (4) Pious and moral (v. 20). From his youth up he professed to have conformed to God's holy law. (5) Confidence in Christ (v. 16). He believed that Christ could inform him of the "good things" to be done to inherit eternal life.

2. His errors. (1) About Christ (v. 16). He esteemed Jesus to be good, but did not apprehend Him as God. (2) Concerning himself. He was self-righteous. He thought he was good and could do something good. (3) Concerning eternal life. He had a defective theology—he thought that eternal life could be obtained by good works. He did not know that the only way to get eternal life was to receive it as a gift from God (Rom. 6:23).

II. How the Lord Dealt With Him (v. 17-22).

1. His Question—"Why callest thou me good?" (v. 17). His object in this was to lead the young man to a correct apprehension as to who He was. Before giving him a chance to answer, He declared that only God was good as if to say, "I am good and therefore God." If He is not God He is not good; for if He was not what He professed to be He was an arch impostor, for He made himself to be equal with God.

2. Jesus' answer to the young man's question (v. 17-20). "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." Christ met him here on his own ground, namely, that of the law. The law reveals sin—shuts the mouth of the self-righteous sinner (Rom. 3:19, 20). If one insists on getting life by doing something, the law is what must be done, kept. This no one has ever done, nor indeed can do, for the law curses instead of saves (Gal. 3:10).

3. Christ's command to go and sell his possessions and distribute to the poor. He put His finger upon the weak spot. His going away sorrowful proves that he was covetous and did not love his neighbor as himself. When he had to make the supreme decision between Jesus and his possessions he chose his wealth and let Jesus go.

III. The Relationship of the Rich to the Kingdom (v. 23-24).

1. It is difficult for the rich to enter the kingdom (v. 23, 24). This difficulty lies not in the possession of riches, for a man may possess great riches and be an heir of the kingdom. Many of the most useful men in ancient and modern times have been men of wealth, but they like Abraham chose to "dwell in tents"—to believe and obey God at any cost—looking to a city that hath foundations. The difficulty lies in trusting in riches.

2. Entrance into the kingdom is possible, though difficult (v. 25, 26). (1) It is possible for the grace of God to sanctify riches. The mighty hindering influence may become a great influence for good in the hands of a regenerated and consecrated soul. (2) It is possible for the grace of God to open a man's eyes that he may see his downward course and repent. (3) It is possible for the grace of God to change a man from self-seeking to self-sacrifice. (4) It is possible for the grace of God to make men humble.

IV. Reward for Following Christ (v. 27-30).

Those who turn their backs upon their kindred and possessions for the sake of Christ shall receive an hundredfold in this life and eternal life in the world to come.

Academy, Mr. Pierce; Normal, Mr. Richard; Vocational, Miss Stafford.

They were appointed by the committee which arranged for the observance of "Food Week."

On Wednesday morning the following Foundation students gave the program in the Foundation chapel: Raleigh Hall, Grace Couch, Nora Veteto and Peter Powder.

Every command of God has a promise for its kernel.

Led of the Holy Spirit

By REV. JOHN C. PAGE
Teacher of Bible Doctrine, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—And as many as walk according to this rule, peace be on them and mercy, and upon the Israel of God—Gal. 6:16.

When one becomes a Christian he receives a new life from God. He is born from above. That new life does not displace the old life; they exist together. A Christian man is two men, the old and the new. The new life which is received from God at the time of the new birth becomes the receptacle for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

The call of Scripture to the one thus indwelt is to "walk in the Spirit" and to be "led of the Spirit."

The leading of the Spirit presupposes several things. Of course it assumes regeneration, for without birth there can be no life and without life there can be no leading. It presupposes disposition. "They that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh, and they that are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit." They that are after the Spirit are they that are disposed to follow the Spirit. Such disposition is an essential to the Spirit's leading. Desire is another presupposition. Frequent and unnecessary failures and falls leave a sense of humiliation and shame, followed by a great longing or desire to be led by One who can avert these frequent falls.

Again, the leading of the Spirit presupposes dedication. Dedication is the dealing over of one's life to God. It is the intelligent recognition of and response to I Corinthians 6:20—"Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price." It is the acknowledgment of the Divine ownership, and of the Divine right of possession. Furthermore, the leading of the Holy Spirit presupposes direction. Our objective must be in harmony with the will of God.

The leading of the Holy Spirit is related to at least three matters of vital concern—Christian truth, Christian service and Christian conduct. First, Christian truth: In John 16:13 we read that "when he, the Spirit of truth, comes, he will guide you into all truth." Literally it is, he will lead you along the road of truth. There are many by-paths of error open to us all the time. Like Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress," we may be drawn into some of these by-paths. They have nice sounding names and look attractive. The Spirit of God in his leading preserves us from being deluded into these paths of error and falsity.

He also leads believers in the matter of service, making choice both of those who are to serve and the fields in which they are to serve. For example, the Spirit of God separated Paul and Barnabas for a special service and then determined the field in which that service should be rendered.

In the matter of Christian conduct our text tells us to "walk in the Spirit," and then adds the promise, "Ye shall not fulfill the lusts of the flesh." That word "fulfill" means bring to completion. The flesh, that is to say, the old self-life, will continue to lust after or desire the things that gratify it. For example, the flesh is very resentful of any supposed slight, or of the denial of any of its supposed rights; it loves to "get even" with others. But when one is led of the Spirit, these desires are not fulfilled or brought to completion. "The Spirit lusteth against the flesh so that ye do not do the things ye otherwise would." In Christian conduct, therefore, we must be led of the Spirit.

This leads to a life of progress, moral principle and spiritual power. The Holy Spirit leads us in a progressive way from grace to grace, from character to character, from glory to glory. The life becomes conscious of progress and advancement, of willingness to undertake, and power to achieve. One is able to sing with Frances B. Universal:

Onward and upward points the way,
With the joy of progress from day to day.
Children still of a Father's love;
Children still of a home above,
Thus we look back without a sigh,
O'er the lengthening track.
The great moral qualities are brought to fruition through the leading of the Spirit. Whom he leads he indwells, and the fruit of the indwelling Spirit is in all goodness, righteousness and truth. His leading is always in harmony with these principles, not only in the public life, but in all departments of our being and activity. In the home, in social life, and in business affairs, goodness, righteousness and truth are conspicuous in the life led by the Holy Spirit. Spiritual power is the experience of all those whose lives are adjusted to his leading. In them he dwells untroubled and unquenched and the power of God operates in and through all such.

Give, but Ask Not.

One thing I learned from Tolstoy, and learned repeatedly; it is, perhaps, of more value than all the other things he taught me. It was the initial lesson and the hardest. "Give everything and ask nothing in return." I have ceased to demand brotherhood or even to expect it. I am giving it, and that is often hard.—Edward A. Steiner.